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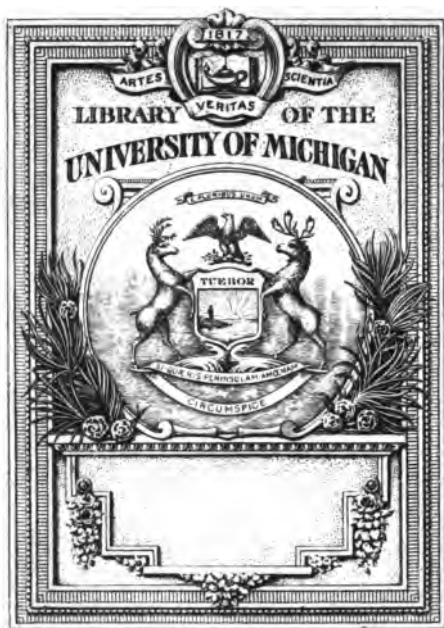
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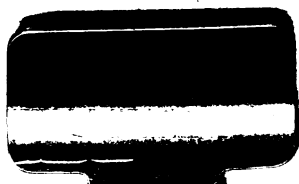
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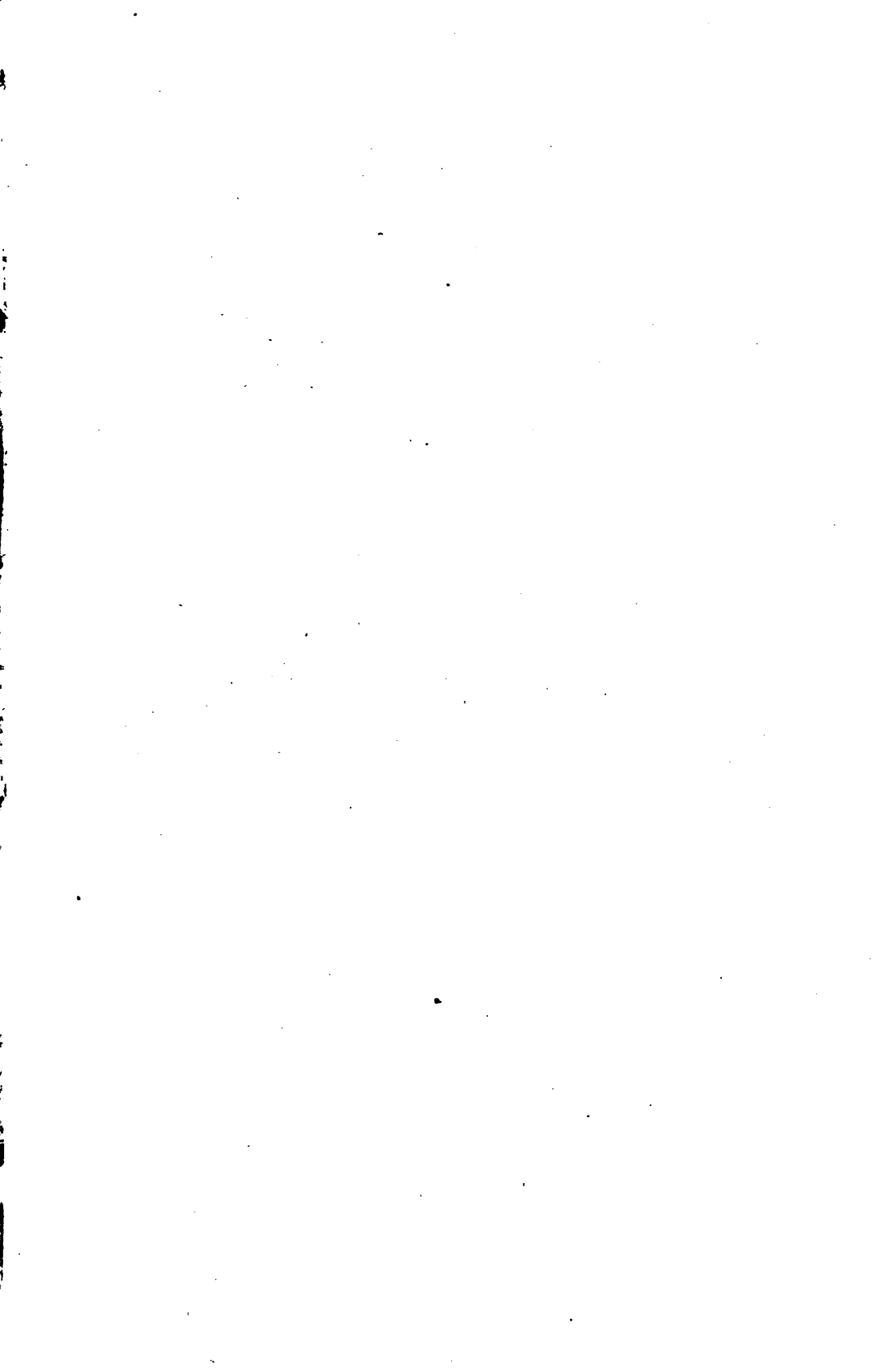
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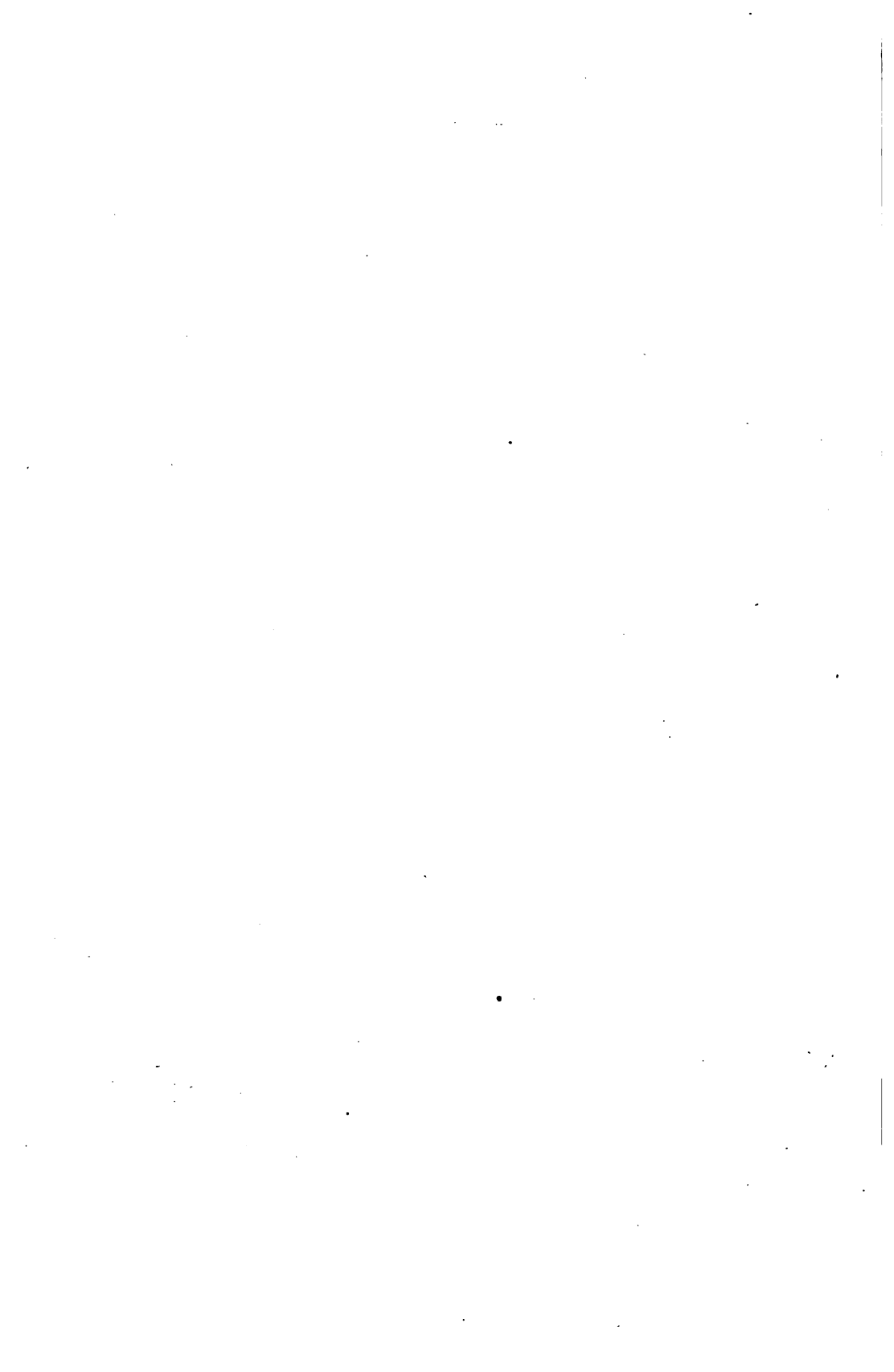
VITAL STATISTICS

*[Signature]*

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D. of D.







DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

*Annual Report*

Sub-Department of Health



*To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the*  
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 1914

BALTIMORE  
MEYER & THALHEIMER  
CITY PRINTER  

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## ANNUAL REPORT SUB-DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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### Report of the Commissioner of Health.

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BALTIMORE, July, 1915.

*To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.*

DEAR SIRS:

I beg leave to submit the following statement concerning the work of the Sub-Department of Health for the year ending December 31, 1914.

The mid-year population, estimated in accordance with rules of United States Census Bureau, is 579,593.

I am much pleased to be able to say that the death rate, 18.20 per 1,000, not only is lower than that of the year 1913, but also the lowest that has been recorded since the beginning of vital statistic work in 1875. The following table shows a decline from 24.36 to 18.20 per 1,000 people living, or a gain of 6.16 per 1,000, which seems to be a permanent gain, inasmuch as the death rate has reached 19 per 1,000 only once since the year 1907:

*Death Rates Revised According to United States Census Returns, and  
Intercensal Yearly Increase.*

YEAR.	Total.	White.	Colored.
1875.....	24.36	22.87	32.63
1876.....	24.06	22.08	34.64
1877.....	28.79	26.31	41.96
1878.....	21.05	19.41	30.86
1879.....	23.34	21.11	33.09
1880.....	24.16	22.11	34.76
1881.....	25.67	22.32	37.99
1882.....	25.24	23.16	36.16
1883.....	25.78	23.29	38.91
1884.....	22.17	20.01	31.97
1885.....	21.22	19.20	30.17
1886.....	21.14	19.48	30.04
1887.....	20.94	18.69	31.45
1888.....	21.54	19.69	31.56
1889.....	20.47	18.99	28.52
1890.....	23.43	21.90	31.61
1891.....	22.76	20.94	32.56
1892.....	23.52	22.00	31.78
1893.....	20.89	19.08	30.70
1894.....	20.41	18.45	31.00
1895.....	21.81	19.77	32.83
1896.....	20.67	18.80	30.81
1897.....	19.15	17.42	28.46
1898.....	20.99	18.97	31.89
1899.....	20.22	18.33	30.37
1900.....	21.00	18.84	32.65
1901.....	20.37	18.10	32.64
1902.....	19.74	17.63	31.14
1903.....	19.34	17.29	30.48
1904.....	20.43	18.09	33.21
1905.....	20.01	17.57	33.40
1906.....	19.93	17.60	32.75
1907.....	20.55	18.18	33.64
1908.....	18.99	16.92	30.44
1909.....	18.71	16.58	30.53
1910.....	19.21	17.17	30.60
1911.....	18.43	16.21	30.85
1912.....	18.33	16.25	30.00
1913.....	18.58	16.26	31.64
1914.....	18.20	16.08	30.18

This means that had the same rate continued as in the beginning there would have died in our city 14,121 people, in-

stead of 10,551, which was the actual number this year—a saving of 3,570 lives. This saving has been more marked amongst the white people than amongst the colored, which is also shown in the table.

There has not been a sufficiently exhaustive study of all of these annual death rates to justify anyone in asserting that this saving of life has been mostly due to any one cause, but a cursory glance at some tables points out clearly that the saving has been very marked during child life.

If we divide the forty years, 1875-1914, inclusive, into eight five-year periods, we find that scarlet fever deaths are as follows:

FIVE-YEAR PERIODS.	Average No. of Deaths per Year.	Average Yearly Population.	Death Rate per 100,000.
1875-79.....	407	313,366	129.9
1880-84.....	246	353,525	69.6
1885-89.....	50	404,651	12.1
1890-94.....	110	450,008	24.4
1895-99.....	43	487,222	8.8
1900-04.....	59	519,443	11.4
1905-09.....	38	544,281	7.0
1910-14.....	38	569,541	6.7

This is again shown in the history of diphtheria:

FIVE-YEAR PERIODS.	Average No. of Deaths per Year.	Average Yearly Population.	Death Rate per 100,000.
1875-79.....	396	313,366	126.4
1880-84.....	710	353,525	200.8
1885-89.....	289	404,651	71.4
1890-94.....	316	450,008	70.4
1895-99.....	338	487,222	68.8
1900-04.....	171	519,443	33.0
1905-09.....	87	544,281	16.0
1910-14.....	79	569,541	13.9

It seems to us that a still further reduction, of a permanent character, in these two diseases could be brought about by increasing the capacity of Sydenham Hospital to a degree that will actually be protective to the children.

One more illustration is found in the number of deaths of infants under one year of age. These deaths have been considered (after the first three months) to be mostly due to the diseases of the alimentary canal (digestive tract), and that the most common source is found in the food of the infant, which at that age (under one year) is milk.

The death rate under one year of age per 10,000 of population for each semi-decade is as follows:

1875-79.....	77.2	1895-99.....	53.1
1880-84.....	65.6	1900-04.....	46.5
1885-89.....	60.3	1905-09.....	43.1
1890-94.....	59.7	1910-14.....	31.9

The proportion of deaths of children at this age will undoubtedly be reduced as we improve the milk supply, especially by having all milk pasteurized before delivery to the consumer. When this is brought about (or even before), pasteurized milk should be provided for the poor.

#### WATER FILTRATION.

The sanitary work that is now under way in the construction of the water filtration plant and the sanitary sewerage system will still further assist in the reduction of the death rate, although we do not expect this to be suddenly evidenced by a sharp decline, but that it will be distributed over a number of years. We expect the water filter to remove all the water-borne typhoid fever, which has been up to this time controlled and reduced by the alum and hypochlorite of lime treatment. This was commenced in June, 1911. It has been noticed in other cities that the filtration plants demonstrated

their value not only in the reduction of typhoid fever, but also in other water-borne diseases, such as dysentery, etc. We, of course, expect this to occur in Baltimore.

#### SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The rapid development of the sanitary sewerage system is removing physical conditions that are directly and indirectly detrimental to health, but it is practically impossible to determine its exact value. It presents possibilities in the improvement of the home environment that must ultimately produce a further permanent decrease in our death rate. (See report of Plumbing Division.)

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

This very important work was begun in 1905 and equipped to its present force of five physicians and five nurses in 1906. The past school year, October, 1913, to June, 1914, has been no exception in the excellent work that has been done by both physicians and nurses. The following tabulated statement shows not only the amount of work done, but also some of the work not done, because of the disproportion in the number of workers to the number of children examined. All children in the parochial schools have been examined each year, but only the first four grades in the public schools. The following table has been constructed according to the reports of the year 1913-14:

	Public Schools.	Parochial Schools.
Children enrolled .....	40,788	11,875
Children examined .....	38,028	10,594
Children defective .....	12,495	2,324

Each child found defective showed *one or more defects*, some of which were incurable, but the great majority were amenable to treatment. A review of results of the year's

work shows in the three classes or divisions, "cured," "improved," "unimproved":

	Cured.	Imp'd.	Unimp'd.
Public schools (white).....	3,956	2,309	6,318
Public schools (colored).....	273	198	979
Parochial schools .....	834	335	1,472

The very large number of "unimproved" is due chiefly to the need of nurses to do "follow up" work, which requires visits to homes, individual treatment and visits to dispensaries. This work by the nurses outside of the school buildings necessarily takes much time, as visits are frequently made to homes that are separated by considerable distances.

It seems to us that a very great deal of good could be accomplished by the city establishing "clinics," either in school buildings or at convenient points, to which children could be taken to have their teeth, throats, noses and eyes more carefully examined than is possible in routine school examination and where proper treatment could be given. This is suggested because amongst the poor is experienced the difficulty of overcoming distances to the established dispensaries and the undesirable commingling with adults within dispensary rooms.

It would make our work better in every way to have someone in the field in control of all the work. This would be of advantage because the work in the different groups of schools could be standardized, which probably would lead to the determination of factors in the production of physical defects in children.

#### HEALTH WARDENS.

There has been so much said regarding the health wardens by those who must find fault, and by those not thoroughly informed, that I venture to present one or two facts concerning them.

I imagine that if every effort were made to provide one type and one calibre of physicians to fill the places of health

wardens the result would be a marked difference in ability and temperament, thus producing a considerable range in efficiency. However, the variety of work they are called upon to do and the differences in the amounts of work and territory they are required to cover would produce this or similar results, even though all the physicians measured up to the same scale. The present system prevents the establishing of a fair standard of efficiency as a guide.

I shall call your attention at this time to but one duty of the health wardens that should be changed, namely, sanitary inspection work. We believe that a more efficient arrangement would be to put all this work under a Bureau of Plumbing and Sanitation, with one chief and two assistants. Each of the latter would have in charge the field men—one set of men to look after new plumbing work, the other to look after repairs and nuisances of all kinds. The idea is to specialize the work so that physicians would look to the prevention of disease and plumbers would abate nuisances.

#### POLICE PATROLMEN.

We are now looking to the development of the idea of making the police patrolmen actual factors in sanitary work. As you know, they have always been of assistance to the Sub-Department of Health, but the individual officers were not made responsible for the cleanliness of their posts. During this year the Board of Police Commissioners issued an order to the patrolmen that they should give their personal attention to the unsanitary conditions due to carelessness of tenants and get immediate results, rather than through the roundabout, inefficient way heretofore followed. Naturally, it will take some time for this plan to be perfected; but when it has, both time and money will be saved and efficiency promoted.



## SYDENHAM.

This hospital for so-called minor infectious or communicable diseases was opened to the public with a capacity for thirty-six patients, for white children only, suffering with scarlet fever or diphtheria. It is calculated that at least three hundred beds will be necessary to meet the demand, if the intention of making the hospital a protection to children is carried out.

The superintendent points out that the total number of children treated this year falls below that of last year (1913) because "in the early part of the year we had an outbreak of diphtheria among the nurses, and it was impossible for us at that time to obtain nurses to substitute for the ill members of our staff."

In the latter part of the year many cases of scarlet fever were refused admission because the wards were already crowded with patients.

The building to be used as the superintendent's residence was finished (but not furnished) in December, 1913, and was occupied by the resident physician and assistant in March, 1914. Part of the building was converted into an administration office.

A very much needed building, to be known as the "Observation Ward," or Ward B, has been almost completed. On January 5, 1915, it was turned over to the Commissioner of Health, who had to use the building in its incomplete condition to meet the scarlet fever situation. This building will be of great value to Sydenham in many ways, but especially in lessening the possibility of cross-infection, which frequently puts a hospital ward temporarily out of commission.

Setting aside the city's need of a larger hospital, it is necessary for me to mention the following requirements in provid-

ing accommodations and facilities in the management of what is now in commission:

1. Enlarged and well-equipped nurses' home.
2. Observation ward (Ward B) to be furnished, screened, painted and properly equipped.
3. Superintendent's building furnished and equipped.
4. Administration office building with quarters for assistant resident physician.
5. Erection of a morgue and chapel.
6. Incineration and fumigation plant.

### QUARANTINE.

After the commencement of the European war in the first week of last August, it looked as though the usual revenue would be greatly reduced. In that month our receipts from inspection fees, dropped about five hundred dollars; but much to our surprise and gratification, the subsequent months showed a marked revival, which brought the year to within thirteen hundred dollars of the receipts of last year. The total receipts from all sources in 1914 were \$18,512.97, \$3,837.03 less than the appropriation for management and maintenance.

During the first part of the year the accommodations for the treatment and care of patients were greatly overtaxed by the large number of citizens who were taken to Quarantine suffering with smallpox. At one time the number of patients was so large that the building constructed for the unvaccinated contacts, or suspects, had to be turned over to white people with smallpox, and the old hospital building used for colored people only. Even then the latter building was overcrowded. If the outbreak of the disease had not at this time reached its climax we should have been compelled to hang out yellow flags within the city, which has not been necessary since 1883.

The growth of our city and its greater importance in trade increase the floating population, both white and colored, which

results in a greater number of people unvaccinated or susceptible to smallpox. We therefore think it wise to urge upon you the necessity for greater accommodations at Quarantine, especially a pavilion hospital building for white people, and the retention of the present structure for colored people only.

#### BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The subject of Quarantine naturally leads to the consideration of bubonic plague, because it is most commonly conveyed from port to port through the agency of rats on ships. Owing to the gradual spread of this disease into many ports it has been considered wise that all ports, especially those of large shipping interests, should make special efforts through their health officers to acquaint themselves with the condition of rodents, especially about the wharves, so that the earlier appearance of the plague may not be missed, and also to carry out methods of building out (rat-proofing) and of eliminating this source of danger to our commerce. We urge this upon your attention as a wise precaution, even though no infected rat be found.

#### BUREAU OF FOOD AND DAIRY INSPECTION.

There are now six dairy farm inspectors, an increase of three over last year.

	Farms Visited.	No. of Inspections.
1913.....	1,099	1,548
1914.....	1,458	3,820

The above table shows the increased amount of work done. One hundred and sixty of the above farms received two hundred and thirty-one special investigations, which were made because of the high bacterial count of the milk. These special investigations resulted in the disappearance of the trouble from one hundred and forty-one farms, the stopping of shipment

of milk from four farms, and the elimination of milk from one hundred and fifty-six cows from the shipments to Baltimore.

The sanitary conditions of the farms have been greatly improved in many places, also the methods of handling milk. This work has resulted in lessening the amount of milk condemned after its arrival in the city, as compared with that in former years.

We believe that our dairy supervision could be greatly improved by requiring the license of each dairy to be renewed every year and a charge made for the same, which would pay for the necessary force to carry out the work thoroughly.

An effort should be made to remove all slaughter houses that are not equipped with the most modern conveniences for the slaughtering of animals, the protection and preservation of meats, the prevention of foul odors and unsanitary conditions surrounding the places of slaughter.

Another very closely related subject is worthy of careful consideration, namely, the slaughtering of chickens. There are many places where chickens are slaughtered in large numbers, which should be especially supervised. This would be made much simpler and less expensive if special slaughter houses were provided, and so constructed that unsanitary conditions would be improbable.

#### TUBERCULOSIS NURSES.

This division of our force working against preventable disease has been grappling with an ever-increasing amount of work without a proportionate increase in the number of nurses, which has resulted in each nurse having to look after more than two hundred patients. The following table presents some of the work done by the nurses and at the three dispensaries for tuberculosis cases:

Total number of cases.....	3,657
Average number of cases per nurse.....	228.5
Number of patients sent to sanitarium.....	851
Preliminary reports for fumigation after death.....	1,110
Preliminary reports for fumigation after removal.....	2,264
Number of houses fumigated and cleansed.....	82½%

The three tuberculosis dispensaries are taxed to their capacity.

Total amount of work done in the three tuberculosis dispensaries during 1914:

New patients .....	789
Positive cases .....	223
Suspicious cases .....	289
Negative .....	277
Total.....	789
White patients .....	713
Colored patients .....	76
Total.....	789
Sent by—	
Tuberculosis nurses .....	330
Other nurses .....	44
Federated Charities .....	129
Friends .....	138
Other dispensaries .....	83
Other physicians .....	54
Came of own accord.....	11
Total.....	789
Old patients returned.....	1,133
Prescriptions given .....	1,550
Advised sanitarium .....	161
Entered sanitarium .....	66
Advised other clinics.....	125

It has become more and more evident that lessening and eliminating this disease from our people present a problem of great proportions, and one that will involve great expense. It is also equally evident that the disease can be lessened or eliminated by the same means that have been employed elsewhere. A fundamental part of such work is the segregation of advanced cases. If this is done amongst the poor people who need the city's aid, we accomplish not only the removal

of distributing foci of the disease from amongst highly susceptible people, but a burden from the working members of a family, which relief will increase their wage-earning capacity. This will make it possible to protect the remainder of the family, as the workers will be able to supply more and better food.

A hospital which would accommodate five hundred patients within a short distance of the centre of the city would be a strong factor in the successful fight against this disease.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of each disease reported during the year, as compared with the report of 1913:

	1913.	1914.
Smallpox .....	50	325
Diphtheria .....	1,309	1,203
Scarlet fever .....	1,138	802
Typhoid fever .....	1,163	757
Measles .....	5,724	466
Mumps .....	161	602
Whooping cough .....	290	522
Varicella .....	595	788
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) .....	1,541	1,410
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) .....	2	1
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis .....	.....	3

The supervision of these diseases constitutes one of the most important divisions of our work and should be under the charge of a trained man who could devote his whole time to this work only in all its phases, so that there would be uniformity in the detail work and as little loss of motion as possible. We believe that we could expect a permanent reduction in the number of cases under such management.

While every one of the diseases enumerated above presents features of special interest, the number of typhoid fever cases is of more general interest on account of the construction of

the filtration plant (soon to be put into commission) and the present treatment of the water. Therefore, it will be of interest to study the following table:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1909.....	39	23	20	22	23	41	107	217	312	138	61	66	1,069
1910.....	40	25	30	22	31	46	110	473	398	359	251	106	1,891
1911.....	55	31	35	44	56	34	89	280	241	170	104	62	1,201
1912.....	47	28	33	37	30	57	98	198	212	190	77	76	1,083
1913.....	53	40	38	17	31	51	148	314	233	129	65	44	1,163
1914.....	19	12	13	10	31	45	70	134	130	132	97	64	757

This shows that the year 1914 produced the lowest number of cases of this fever for the past six years. Indeed, we can go much farther and say that it is the lowest number since the year 1899.

We finally desire to record our appreciation of the great improvement in our working quarters by the transference of the Department from the old location in the school building of Zion Church on Gay street to the specially reconstructed building of the old Polytechnic School on Courtland street. We believe that our laboratory equipment is second to none, and the greatly improved environment of all our divisions has been appreciated by all and we are convinced has increased every employee's interest in his work.

Yours respectfully,

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

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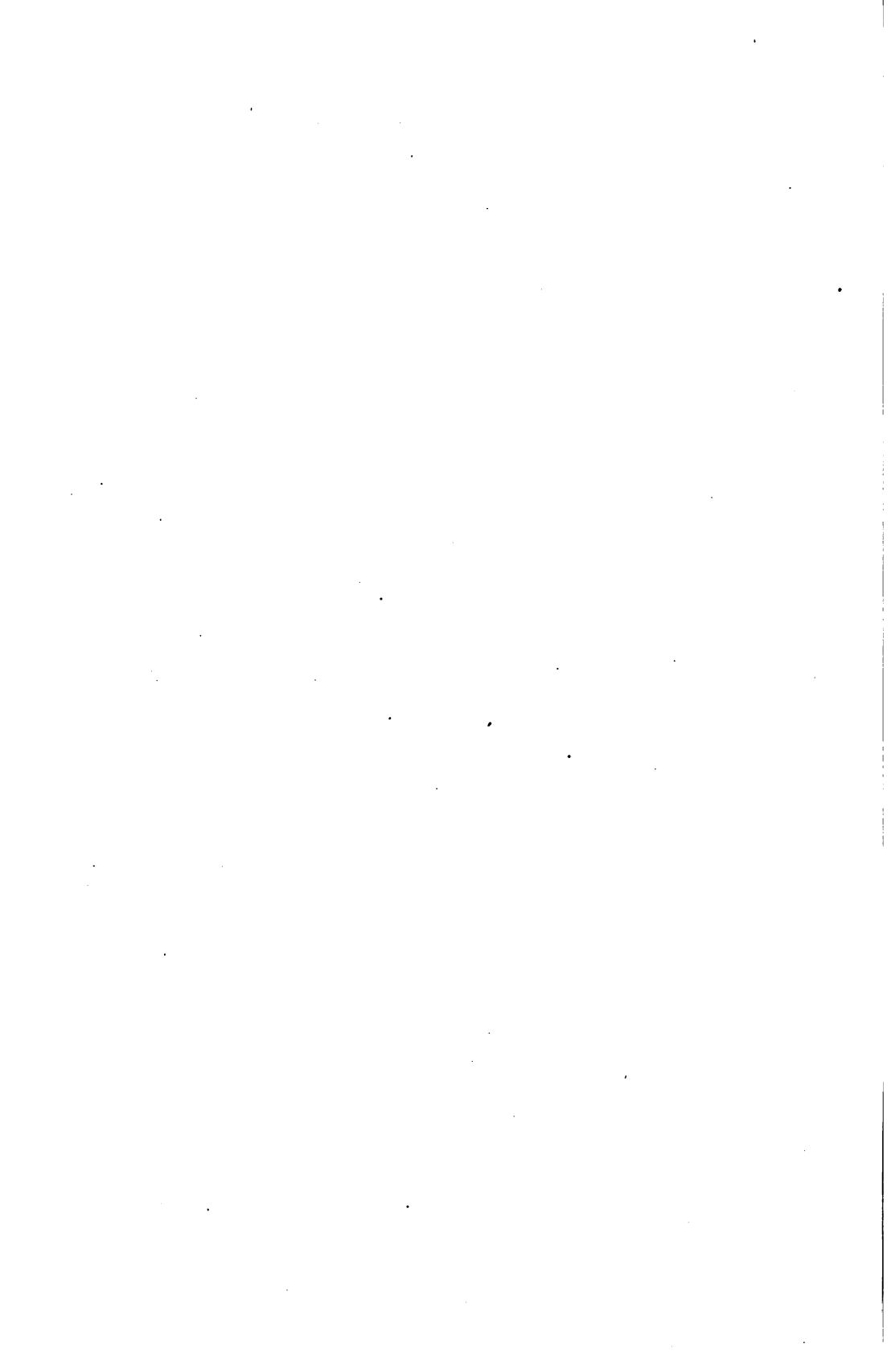
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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF**  
**HEALTH**

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**Report of the Assistant Commissioner of Health.**

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BALTIMORE, July 1, 1915.

DR. NATHAN R. GORTER,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR DOCTOR:

I hereby respectfully submit to you the report of the Sub-Department of Health for the year 1914.

I deem it altogether superfluous for me to call your attention to the recommendations that are set forth clearly in the reports of the several active divisions, which have been made as a result of the experience of the workers during the year and which have been referred to in your report to the Mayor and City Council. There is one, however, which I have had more directly under my charge, to which I call your attention, i. e., smallpox.

You probably recall that on November 11, 1912, a case of smallpox was discovered on North Carey street, which came to Baltimore city on November 4, before the appearance of an eruption. When this patient was found he had at least a four-day eruption, and consequently was the starting focus of a small outbreak of smallpox which produced four cases in November, eleven in December, of 1912; and in 1913, twenty-seven cases in January, thirteen in February and one in March. All of these could be traced directly or indirectly to the original case on November 11, 1912. Later in the year 1913 there were two cases in May, one in June and two in July, which I could not trace to the cases above referred to and were apparently fresh imports. Likewise, the same history is for

September, when there were three cases. On the twenty-fourth of December, 1913, there was another case reported, about which I will refer later.

All of the cases above referred to were almost altogether confined to the region at the junction of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, amongst the colored population. There were about eight cases that were scattered about the city, which developed in the latter part of the outbreak, by which time the special work of the health wardens and extra vaccine physicians was producing its effect. The work of the vaccine physicians was confined as much as possible to the people who had never been vaccinated.

The case on December 24, reported by Dr. Wade and referred to above, was the beginning of another outbreak, which had quite a different history from the outbreak beginning in 1912. This case was in a man living on South Bethel street, who had been recently released from jail. Upon inquiry I found that he was discharged on December 1, and when we found him he had a three-day eruption, so he must have met with a case of smallpox almost immediately after his exit from the jail; but no information could be extracted from him that could lead to the discovery of other cases, although search was made the latter part of December and the first part of January.

On January 10 another case of smallpox was discovered which I could not trace to any other, but about January 25 a young negro came into the Health Department, and upon examination I found him to be suffering with smallpox. He informed me that if he had the smallpox then there were others in the place he came from. We obtained from him the information that the place he had been stopping was 212 Marsh Market Space. There we found other cases of active smallpox, and three that were well of the disease and apparently had suffered with smallpox in the early part of Decem-

ber, but they had not been discovered because they kept close to quarters. On finding this nest of smallpox we believed that we found the origin of the case of December 24. The lateness of the finding, however, convinced us that in all probability we would have trouble, and the record of the year clearly shows the most stubborn fight against smallpox we have had since 1882 and 1883, and we cannot help but believe that the large amount of vaccination that was done during the winter of 1912-1913 was greatly responsible for the prevention of an epidemic in the first part of 1914. We find that the cases developed by months as follows: January, 29; February, 82; March, 143; April, 44; May, 15; June, 11; July, 1; August, none; September, none; October, none; November, none; December, none. A comparison of the maps showing the outbreaks of 1912 and 1913 and that of 1914 shows that in the latter year the cases were scattered all over town, while in the former they were practically confined to a comparatively small area. We believe that this was principally due to the fact that the focus in 1912 was found early, while the focus in 1914 was found later, when other foci had already been developed.

My reason for giving the above hurried account of the two years is:

First—To call attention particularly to the month of March, when we had 143 cases, which, added to those who were already in the hospital from February, taxed our capacity to the utmost, and, indeed, to such a degree that the detention house had to be converted into a hospital.

Second—Our city is growing rapidly; the floating population increasing, which increases the number of unvaccinated people, thus presenting a fertile field for smallpox to develop when once introduced. In all probability, therefore, we will have from time to time outbreaks that while they do not amount to epidemics yet they do, or will, tax our capacity for caring for them at Quarantine; then it will be incumbent upon us to

use the houses within the city as hospitals and put out yellow flags. This is a condition to be avoided at all hazards. It can be done, in my judgment, by increasing the capacity of the accommodations at our Quarantine Station, and it has been suggested by the Quarantine officer (Dr. Richardson) that we convert the present hospital into one for colored people and build another pavilion for white people. This should be done as soon as is practicable.

Yours respectfully,

C. HAMPSON JONES,  
*Assistant Commissioner of Health.*

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# TABLES

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## Medical Examination of Public and Parochial Schools

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### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The following shows the tabulated work done by the medical inspectors and the nurses. The recommendations given by the physicians and nurses remain the same as of last year.

The fundamental idea seems to be that the further development of the school work depends upon the increase of nurses two or threefold.

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## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. H. Warren Buckler and Miss Olivia C. Dawson.

DEFECTS.	School 1.	School 4.	School 9.	School 10.	School 12.	School 22.	School 28.	School 29.	School 33.	School 34.	School 35.	School 70.	School 72.	School 76.	School 84.	School 92.	School 95.	School 106.	School 109.	Total.
<i>Ear—</i>																				
Deafness .....	1	2	1	2	5	6	6	1	1	5	1	6	1	6	3	3	...	1	...	42
Otitis media.....	1	1	...	1	6	3	...	1	1	4	...	2	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	27
Otorrhoea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Eye—</i>																				
Blepharitis .....	2	7	2	4	4	6	2	...	3	8	...	4	2	2	1	3	4	...	...	61
Conjunctivitis .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	16
Eye strain.....	16	32	18	26	27	50	24	17	18	35	15	35	17	37	18	18	22	39	36	500
Opacity .....	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	3	15
Strabismus .....	2	5	2	1	5	9	5	...	5	3	5	2	2	3	2	4	2	...	3	60
Keratitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
<i>Scalp—</i>																				
Alopecia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pediculosis .....	6	24	23	5	18	9	...	9	3	5	7	8	...	5	3	6	8	...	6	139
Ringworm .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
<i>Mouth—</i>																				
Teeth (defective) .....	59	48	69	52	47	51	35	27	43	61	37	45	11	60	53	25	42	58	45	868
Tongue-tie .....	1	2	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
<i>Nose—</i>																				
Adenoids .....	43	64	60	53	104	66	43	43	43	94	43	65	15	62	78	56	47	11	6	996
Rhinitis .....	14	28	38	21	78	59	...	...	...	36	...	...	3	...	...	...	23	72	27	399





## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 2—Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. Arthur L. Fehsenfeld and Miss M. A. Gorter.

DEFECTS.	School 11.	School 15.	School 19.	School 30.	School 48.	School 59.	School 60.	School 62.	School 63.	School 64.	School 65.	School 67.	School 68.	School 75.	School 78.	School 81.	School 86.	School 96.	School 98.	School 100.	School 118.	Total.
<i>Ear</i> —																						
Deafness .....	2	1	1	1	2	3	5			1	4		3	3	1		4	3	1	2		34
Otitis media .....													1	1			1	1	1			3
Otorrhea .....		1				3							2				2	3				11
<i>Eye</i> —																						
Blepharitis .....	7	3	2	10	2	2	14	10	3	3	2	8	4	1	7	9	9	13	3	2		114
Conjunctivitis .....							1						1									2
Coryza .....	1		2																			2
Eye strain .....	23	19	7	8	2	6	39	27	12	14	5	11	16	5	12	19	25	24	16	10	3	303
Opacity .....	1	1							1								1			1	1	8
Strabismus .....	6	3			1	2	5	6	3		1	1	5	2	2		4	13	2	2	1	58
Stye .....	1		3	4	1			2	1		1							3	1			19
Tarsal tumor .....																1	1					1
Blind in one eye .....	1		1			1		1					1			1						5
Tear duct obstructed .....																1						1
<i>Scalp</i> —																						
Alopecia .....																		1				1
Pediculosis .....	43	22	5	17		1	20	27	1		12	5	17	2	2	29	8	93	75	4		383
Ringworm .....						1							1					1				3
Seborrhea .....	2					1	2	6			2					1						14
<i>Mouth</i> —																						
Teeth (defective) .....	19	5	9	57	7	2	76	19	30	5	4	7	14	5	11	10	47	15	21	7		370
Tongue-tie .....	1					3	2				1							1				8
Cleft palate .....										1					1			1				3
Pyorrhea alveolar .....																	1					1
<i>Nose</i> —																						
Adenoids .....	20	17	21	35	3	9	50	50	38	27	7	21	40	1	23	18	37	43	29	15	3	507
Rhinitis .....	5	5	1	10			7	7	4		2	4	3		6	1	2	11	11	2		81
Deformities .....													1		1							2

[illegible]

**\*Incomplete.**



[illegible]

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 4—Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. A. K. Bond and Miss Virginia B. Lorentz.

Defects.	School 13.	School 37.	School 50.	School 51.	School 53.	School 54.	School 55.	School 56.	School 57.	School 71.	School 74.	School 83.	School 85.	School 99.	School 115.	Total.
<i>Ear—</i>																
Deafness	3	1	1	2			4	4	1		2	1	1	5		25
Otorrhea	1							1		1		2	1			6
<i>Eye—</i>																
Blepharitis	22	22	6	11	11	10	26	3	7	10	14	28	9	40	2	221
Blindness (one eye)														1		1
Conjunctivitis														1		1
Eye strain	22	7	2	11	7	9	20	5	1	20	2	16	23	14	2	161
Strabismus	1	3					1			2		1	2	2		12
Stye	1			1								2		1		5
Prosis											1	1				2
Nystagmus						1										1
<i>Scalp—</i>																
Pediculosis	55	44	9	26	20	28	50	5	5	35	17	59	31	103	2	489
Ringworm												1				1
<i>Mouth—</i>																
Teeth (defective)	26	21		11	12	14	22	7	9	5	28	41	67	79		342
<i>Nose—</i>																
Adenoids	73	52	11	31	18	26	58	13	9	26	23	73	35	76	9	533
Rhinitis		3			2		1									6

REPORT OF THE



## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 5—Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. Richard A. Urquhart and Miss Agnes P. Kloman.

Defects.	School 5.	School 14.	School 16.	School 20.	School 21.	School 31.	School 32.	School 39.	School 45.	School 58.	School 61.	School 79.	School 80.	School 94.	School 103.	School 107.	School 110.	School 111.	School 112.	School 113.	School 116.	School 118.	Total.
<i>Ear—</i>																							
Deafness .....			1	3	3	1	1	1		2								3		2	1		18
Otorrhea .....	2		1	3						1				2									12
<i>Eye—</i>																							
Blepharitis .....							3								2					2			7
Cataract .....																				2			2
Conjunctivitis .....											1												1
Eye strain .....	24	3	15	32	8	14	6	5	5	7	13	7	4	17	17	27	35	30	34	22	7	17	349
Strabismus .....	3			3	2		1	1		1			1	4		1	4		7	2			30
Opacity .....			1	2																			3
Stye .....			2																2				4
<i>Scalp—</i>																							
Pediculosis .....	52	17	83	29	37	35	13	24	6	5	25	34	10	60	8	8	17	6	8	3			480
Ringworm .....		1													8	15		16	28	4		6	78
Seborrhea .....		1				2										2							5
<i>Mouth—</i>																							
Teeth (defective) ..	78	31	58	123	22	53	42	24	16	25	38	32	38	96	78	110	60	74	99	51	18	65	1,231
Cleft palate .....															1								1
Alveolar abscess ..									1														1
<i>Nose—</i>																							
Adenoids .....	32	12	29	36	19	13	17	7	5	8	6	10	5	35	10	22	21	41	41	17		15	401
<i>Nervous System—</i>																							
Epilepsy .....				4																			4
Mental deficiency ..						3	1									2							25
Paralysis (inf'le) ..	2	1	2	6	9			1						1			2		18				24

REPORT OF THE

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## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 6—Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. H. Warren Buckler and Mrs. Olivia C. Dawson.

DEFECTS.	Fourteen Holy Martyrs.	St. Joseph's.	St. Mary's.	Our Lady of Good Counsel.	Holy Cross.	St. Jerome's.	St. Peter's.	St. John the Baptist.	Total.
<i>Ear—</i>									
Deafness.....	1	1	2	2	....	4	2	....	12
Otitis media.....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	4
<i>Eye—</i>									
Blepharitis.....	7	3	6	5	4	3	9	....	37
Conjunctivitis.....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	3
Eye strain.....	11	3	28	19	5	17	21	3	107
Opacity.....	....	2	1	....	2	1	1	....	7
Strabismus.....	....	1	....	5	3	1	9	2	21
Stye.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
<i>Scalp—</i>									
Pediculosis.....	9	4	5	3	5	3	5	....	34
<i>Mouth—</i>									
Teeth (defective).....	46	17	76	62	34	56	79	4	374
<i>Nose—</i>									
Adenoids.....	36	13	59	23	32	34	61	5	263
Rhinitis.....	7	....	20	14	....	18	20	....	79
<i>Nervous System—</i>									
Epilepsy.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Chorea.....	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	6
Mental deficiency.....	....	1	6	....	3	9	1	1	21
Paralysis (infantile).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
<i>Skin—</i>									
Acne.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Impetigo.....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	5
Ringworm.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	3
<i>Throat—</i>									
Tonsils (enlarged).....	23	11	40	21	15	27	40	1	178
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>									
Adenitis.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	3
T. B. of spine.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
T. B. of joints.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
T. B. of lungs.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Malnutrition.....	19	5	17	4	17	19	30	....	111
No. of children enrolled...	200	135	517	301	284	275	455	58	2,225
No. of children examined..	185	95	419	258	240	269	440	48	1,954
No. of children defective..	64	41	163	83	80	90	....	14	535
No. of children excluded.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
No. of children ordered vaccinated.....	48	5	15	28	44	35	98	1	274

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 7—Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. A. K. Bond and Miss Virginia B. Lorentz.

DEFECTS.	St. Alphonsus'.	St. James'.	Cathedral.	St. Wenceslaus'.	St. Paul's.	St. Andrew's.	St. Katharine's.	Total.
<i>Ear—</i>								
Deafness.....		3		1		1		5
Otorrhœa.....	1							1
<i>Eye—</i>								
Blepharitis.....	1	12	7	6	6	14	15	61
Eye strain.....		5	2	1	4	2	2	16
Strabismus.....		3						3
Tear-drop.....						1		1
<i>Scalp—</i>								
Pediculosis.....	10	31	10	6	29	14	16	116
<i>Mouth—</i>								
Teeth (defective).....		14		15	9	12	3	53
<i>Nose—</i>								
Adenoids.....	3	13	4	5	9	20	25	79
Rhinitis.....						1		1
<i>Skin—</i>								
Impetigo.....	2	1	1	1		1	1	7
Ringworm.....						1		1
Psoriasis.....		1						1
<i>Throat—</i>								
Tonsils (enlarged)....	3	13	10	7	11	23	31	98
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Adenitis.....			1				3	4
Filth.....							1	1
Malnutrition.....		2			2		1	5
Limp.....						1		1
No. of children enrolled.	95	335	103	233	346	271	317	1,700
No. of children examined	45	335	102	221	314	269	317	1,603
No. of children defective.	16	62	37	22	68	74	105	384
No. of children ordered vaccinated.....	4	157	18	60	45	26	59	369

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 8—Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School  
Examined by Dr. A. L. Fehsenfeld and Miss M. A. Gorter.

DEFECTS.	St. Joseph's.	St. Martin's.		St. Peter Clavier's.	St. Benedict's.	St. Pius'.	St. Gregory's.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.					
<i>Ear—</i>								
Otitis media.....			1					1
<i>Eye—</i>								
Blepharitis.....	5	1	2	5		2	1	16
Blindness.....	1			1				2
Eye strain.....	4	4	6	1	2	2	6	25
Opacity.....	1			1				2
Strabismus.....	1			2	1		2	6
Stye.....		1	1					2
<i>Scalp—</i>								
Pediculosis.....	1	2				2	2	7
Ringworm.....				1				1
<i>Mouth—</i>								
Teeth (defective).....	4	5	2	5		4		20
Cleft palate.....		1	1				1	3
<i>Nose—</i>								
Adenoids.....	7	9	24	11	3	19	8	81
Rhinitis.....		1	9	3	2	3	2	20
Deformities.....			1					1
<i>Nervous System—</i>								
Mental deficiency.....							2	2
Paralysis (infantile).....		1						1
<i>Skin—</i>								
Eczema.....				1				1
Impetigo.....				3			1	4
Ringworm.....				1				1
Scabies.....				1				1
<i>Throat—</i>								
Tonsils (enlarged).....	13	20	34	22	19	21	16	145
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Adenitis.....		3	1		2	1		7
Enuresis.....						2	2	4
Deformities (rachitic).....				1				1
Malnutrition.....		1		5	2			8
Anæmia.....		2		1				3

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 8 (Continued)—*Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. A. L. Fehsenfeld and Miss M. A. Gorter.*

DEFECTS.	St. Joseph's.	St. Martin's.		St. Peter Clavier's.	St. Benedict's.	St. Pius'.	St. Gregory's.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.					
No. of children enrolled.....	251	259	274	320	103	165	230	1,602
No. of children examined.....	191	211	256	250	91	140	220	1,359
No. of children defective.....	30	47	54	43	24	30	30	258
No. of children excluded.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of children ordered vaccinated.....	52	82	73	22	25	21	37	312

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 9—*Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. R. A. Urquhart and Miss Agnes P. Kloman.*

DEFECTS.	Corpus Christi.	Immaculate Conception.	St. Barnabas'.	Sts. Philip and James.	St. Ann's.	St. Thomas'.	St. John's.		Total.
							Boys.	Girls.	
<i>Ear—</i>									
Deafness .....							1	1	2
Otorrhœa .....		1			1		2	2	6
<i>Eye—</i>									
Blepharitis .....				3	2				5
Eye strain .....		4	8	5	11	1	7	8	44
Strabismus .....				1					1
Stye .....						1			1
<i>Scalp—</i>									
Pediculosis .....	8	9	6	12	18	11	9	55	128
<i>Mouth—</i>									
Teeth (defective).....	11	14	24	22	30	19	27	36	183
<i>Nose—</i>									
Adenoids .....	7	5	10	8	11	6	14	9	70
<i>Nervous System—</i>									
Paralysis (infantile).....					2				2
<i>Skin—</i>									
Acne .....					1				1
Eczema .....		1							1
Furuncle .....	1								1
<i>Throat—</i>									
Tonsils (enlarged)...	3	5	5	6	11	2	12	8	52
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>									
T. B. glands .....					1	1			2
Malnutrition .....	8	6	8	10	13	8	12	10	75
No. of children enrolled.	129	170	158	173	335	107	272	292	1,636
No. of children examined	117	130	113	118	286	84	215	208	1,271
No. of children defective	32	38	39	44	84	33	68	86	424
No. of children excluded	2		4	3	3	4	2	7	25
No. of children ordered vaccinated.....	18	17	12	23	66	10	55	40	241

TABLE NO. 10—Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. Henry B. Kolb and Mrs. Henrietta E. Knorr.

[illegible]

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 10 (Continued)—*Showing Total Defects of Children in Each School Examined by Dr. Henry B. Kolb and Mrs. Henrietta E. Knorr.*

DEFECTS.	St. Leo's (Front St.)		St. Stanislaus'.		St. Leo's (Stiles St.)		St. Patrick's.		St. Casimir's.		St. Bridget's.		St. Elizabeth's.		St. Michael's.		Holy Rosary.		Total.
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
No. of children enrolled.	156	800	183	187	165	533	385	560	559	224	960	4,712							
No. of children examined	132	716	147	187	151	520	351	531	559	218	895	4,407							
No. of children defective.	35	135	63	30	12	103	54	56	95	21	115	719							
No. of children excluded.	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	8							
No. of children ordered vaccinated .....	6	218	33	14	14	146	50	88	165	...	354	1,088							

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. II—*Review of Defectives in White Schools Nos. 1, 4, 9, 10, 12, 22, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 70, 72, 76, 84, 92 and 95, by Dr. H. Warren Buckler and Mrs. Olivia C. Dawson.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....	1	11	17
Otitis media .....	1	5	1
Otorrhœa .....		4	2
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	4	15	10
Eye strain .....	124	18	175
Keratitis .....			1
Opacity .....			8
Strabismus .....		16	19
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....	82	20	14
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective) .....		16	503
<i>Skin—</i>			
Eczema .....		1	
Impetigo .....	44		
Scabies .....	3		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	108	5	559
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Chorea .....		9	7
Epilepsy .....			5
Mental deficiency .....			131
Paralysis (infantile) .....		1	5
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged) .....	86	6	384
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Malnutrition .....	6	67	162
T. B. of spine .....		1	
T. B. of joints .....			1
T. B. of lungs .....		1	
Cong. lues .....			1
Total defects .....	459	196	2,005



## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. II (Continued)—*Review of Defectives in Colored Schools*  
Nos. 106 and 109, by Dr. H. Warren Buckler and Mrs. Olivia C. Dawson.

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....		2	1
Eye strain .....	16		37
Keratitis .....		1	8
Opacity .....			8
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Ringworm .....	3	2	
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective) .....			69
<i>Skin—</i>			
Impetigo .....	1		
Ringworm .....	4		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....			14
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Chorea .....		1	
Mental deficiency .....			8
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged) .....			39
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Adenitis .....			9
Malnutrition .....			21
T. B. of spine .....			1
T. B. of glands .....			11
Total defects .....	24	6	226

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 12—*Review of Defectives in White Schools Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 38, 40, 42, 43, 47, 73, 77, 83, 93 and 97, by Dr. Henry B. Kolb and Mrs. H. E. Knorr.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....		2	1
Otitis media .....	4	4	4
Otorrhœa.....	1	3	3
Cerumen .....	1		
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	49	27	34
Conjunctivitis .....	2		
Eye strain .....		59	44
Opacity .....			4
Strabismus .....	3	18	30
Stye .....	9		1
Pink-eye .....	2		1
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....	202	229	74
Seborrhœa.....	1		1
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective) .....	146	8	253
<i>Skin—</i>			
Eczema .....	2		1
Ichthyosis .....		1	
Impetigo .....	2		
Ringworm .....	2		
Scabies .....	1		
Ecthyma .....	22	1	
Furunculosis .....	2		
Cyst .....			2
Porrigo .....	2	1	1
Warts .....			1
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	222	17	403
Rhinitis .....	196	4	73
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Chorea .....	1	1	
Mental deficiency .....		1	5
Paralysis (infantile).....		1	1
Defective speech .....			1
Facial paralysis .....			1

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 12 (Continued)—*Review of Defectives in White Schools*  
Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 38, 40, 42, 43, 47, 73, 77, 83, 93  
and 97, by Dr. Henry B. Kolb and Mrs. H. E. Knorr.

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Throat—</i>			
Pharyngitis .....	1		
Tonsils (enlarged).....	194	17	402
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Adenitis .....	8		12
Malnutrition.....	11	13	10
T. B. of spine .....		2	2
T. B. of joints .....			1
T. B. of lungs .....			13
Anæmia .....	1		
Spinal curvature .....			1
Total defects.....	1,087	409	1,380

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 12 (Continued)—*Review of Defectives in Colored Schools*  
Nos. 105 and 108, by Dr. Henry B. Kolb and Mrs. H. E. Knorr.

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	I	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis .....	I	.....	.....
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective).....	.....	.....	9
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	9	.....	22
Rhinitis .....	4	.....	2
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged).....	9	.....	22
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Malnutrition .....	I	.....	.....
T. B. of lungs.....	.....	I	.....
Total defects.....	25	I	55

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 13—*Review of Defectives in White Schools Nos. 5, 14, 16, 20, 21, 31, 32, 39, 45, 58, 61, 79, 80 and 94, by Dr. R. A. Urquhart and Miss A. P. Kloman.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....	2	5	7
Otorrhœa.....	6	1	1
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	2	1	
Coryza.....	5		
Eye strain.....	109	18	64
Strabismus .....	5	2	10
Stye .....	1		
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Alopecia .....	1		
Pediculosis .....	103	111	93
Ringworm .....	3	3	
Seborrhœa.....		1	1
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective).....	161	75	331
<i>Skin—</i>			
Acne .....	2	3	
Eczema .....	4		
Impetigo .....	12		
Scabies .....			1
Herpes .....	2		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	75	1	137
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Chorea .....	3		
Paralysis (infantile).....		2	
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged).....	54	5	101
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Malnutrition.....	25	48	48
Enuresis .....	4		
T. B. of joints .....		1	
T. B. of glands .....	1		
Total defects.....	580	277	793

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 13 (Continued)—*Review of Defectives in Colored Schools*  
Nos. 103, 107 and Branch, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116 and 118, by Dr. R. A.  
Urquhart and Miss A. P. Kloman.

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....	1	2	3
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	1		
Coryza .....	2		
Eye strain .....	38	22	55
Strabismus .....		1	7
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....	12	5	3
Ringworm .....	46	25	11
Seborrhœa .....	1		
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective) .....	27	30	290
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ichthyosis .....			1
Impetigo .....		2	
Scabies .....	6		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	27		82
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Epilepsy .....		1	
Paryalsis (infantile) .....		1	
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged) .....	25	6	70
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Malnutrition .....	24	52	73
Enuresis .....	1	1	2
T. B. of spine .....		2	1
T. B. of joints .....		3	
T. B. of glands .....		8	12
Rachitic defects .....	2	5	7
Total defects.....	213	166	617

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 14—*Review of Defectives in White Schools Nos. 13, 37, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 71, 74, 83, 85 and 99, by Dr. A. K. Bond and Miss V. B. Lorentz.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....	10	1	10
Otitis media .....			1
Otorrhœa .....	3	1	3
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	111	45	45
Conjunctivitis .....	3		
Coryza .....	2		
Eye strain .....	130	7	46
Strabismus .....	5	2	7
Stye .....	5		
Ptosis .....		1	
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....	272	114	70
Ringworm .....	1		
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective) .....	97	7	76
<i>Skin—</i>			
Acne .....			1
Eczema .....	6		1
Ichthyosis .....			4
Impetigo .....	10		
Ringworm .....	3		
Scabies .....	1		
Furunculosis .....	1		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	404	19	239
Rhinitis .....	8		
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Mental deficiency .....			2
<i>Throat—</i>			
Pharyngitis .....	1		
Tonsils (enlarged) .....	357	21	310
Acute Tonsilitis .....	3		
Laryngitis .....	1		
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Adenitis .....	24	1	5
Malnutrition .....	10	2	2
Anæmia .....	6	1	
Heart disease (abscess) .....	1		
Total defects .....	1,475	222	822

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 14 (Continued)—*Review of Defectives in Colored School No. 115, by Dr. A. K. Bond and Miss V. B. Lorentz.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....		1	1
Eye strain .....			2
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis.....	2		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	1		5
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged).....	6		5
Total defects.....	9	1	13



## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 15—*Review of Defectives in White Schools Nos. 11, 15, 19, 30, 48, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 75, 78, 81, 86 and 98, by Dr. A. L. Fehsenfeld and Miss M. A. Gorter.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....		27	4
Otitis media .....		3	
Otorrhœa .....	1	11	1
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	16	55	21
Conjunctivitis .....	1	1	1
Eye strain .....	7	160	84
Opacity .....			4
Strabismus .....	2	45	24
Stye .....	12		
Nystagmus.....		1	
Blind in one eye.....		1	2
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....	52	152	76
Seborrhœa .....	3	2	
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective) .....	3	181	102
Tongue-tie .....	6		1
Cleft palate .....		1	1
<i>Skin—</i>			
Acne .....		1	2
Eczema .....	2	5	
Ichthyosis .....			1
Impetigo .....	21	9	1
Ringworm .....	2		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	86	42	322
Rhinitis .....	49	10	3
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Chorea .....		1	
Epilepsy .....		1	
Mental deficiency .....			22
Paralysis (infantile).....		12	
<i>Throat—</i>			
Pharyngitis .....		1	
Tonsils (enlarged) .....	84	205	562

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 15 (Continued)—*Review of Defectives in White Schools*  
 Nos. 11, 15, 19, 30, 48, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 75, 78, 81, 86 and 98,  
 by Dr. A. L. Fehsenfeld and Miss M. A. Gorter.

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Adenitis .....	5	137	24
Malnutrition .....	2	95	39
Enuresis .....		5	2
T. B. of spine .....		1	
T. B. of joints .....		2	
Macrocephalous .....			1
Hernia .....		1	
Anaemia .....	1	37	18
Total defects .....	355	1,205	1,318

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 15 (Continued)—*Review of Defectives in Colored Schools*  
Nos. 100 and 118 Branch, by Dr. A. L. Fehsenfeld and Miss M. A. Gorter.

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....			1
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....		1	
Coryza .....	1		
Eye strain .....		3	6
Strabismus .....			2
Obstruction of tear-duct .....	1		
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....			3
Ringworm .....			3
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective) .....		4	7
<i>Skin—</i>			
Eczema .....		1	
Ringworm .....		3	
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....			7
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Mental deficiency .....			1
Paralysis (infantile) .....		1	
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged) .....		5	33
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Malnutrition .....		4	1
T. B. of spine .....		1	
Rachitic deficiency .....			4
Anaemia .....		1	
Total defects .....	2	24	68

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 16—*Review of Defectives in Parochial Schools Fourteen Holy Martyrs', St. Joseph's, St. Peter's, St. Jerome's, St. Mary's, Holy Cross and Our Lady of Good Counsel, by Dr. H. Warren Buckler and Mrs. Olivia C. Dawson.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....		3	5
Otitis media .....		1	
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	5	4	13
Eye strain .....	32	3	40
Opacity .....		1	1
Strabismus .....		3	10
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....	14		
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective) .....	9		188
<i>Skin—</i>			
Impetigo .....	2		
Psoriasis .....	2		
Ringworm .....	3		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	27	1	98
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Chorea .....		4	
Epilepsy .....			1
Mental deficiency .....			15
Paralysis (infantile) .....			3
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged) .....	15	2	63
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Malnutrition .....	5	21	33
<b>Total defects .....</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>470</b>

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 17—*Review of Defectives in Parochial Schools St. Patrick's (Male and Female), St. Casimir's, St. Leo's (Front Street), St. Bridget's, St. Michael's (Male and Female), St. Leo's (Stiles Street), St. Elizabeth's, St. Stanislaus' and Holy Rosary, by Dr. H. B. Kolb and Mrs. H. E. Knorr.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Deafness .....		1	
Otitis media.....	3	1	1
Otorrhœa.....	3	1	1
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	9	2	3
Conjunctivitis .....	2		
Eye strain.....		4	
Strabismus .....		2	11
Stye .....	12		
Ptosis .....			1
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....	31	25	6
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective).....	20	1	54
Cleft palate.....			1
<i>Skin—</i>			
Eczema .....	3		
Ecthyma .....	15		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	54	21	180
Rhinitis .....	66		40
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged).....	54	21	180
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Adenitis .....	2		2
Malnutrition .....	1	1	
T. B. of spine .....			1
T. B. of lungs .....		1	1
Torticollis.....			3
Total defects.....	275	81	485

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 18—*Review of Defectives in Parochial Schools Mt. Olivet (Colored), St. Pius', St. Martin's (Male and Female), St. Joseph's, St. Benedict's, St. Peter Clavier's and St. Gregory's, by Dr. A. L. Fehsenfeld and Miss M. A. Gorter.*

DEFECTS.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
<i>Ear—</i>			
Otitis media.....		1	
<i>Eye—</i>			
Blepharitis .....	2	2	7
Eye strain.....		18	8
Opacity .....			1
Strabismus .....		2	1
Blind in one eye.....			1
<i>Scalp—</i>			
Pediculosis .....	2	8	1
Ringworm .....			1
<i>Mouth—</i>			
Teeth (defective).....		7	13
Cleft palate .....			1
<i>Skin—</i>			
Eczema .....		1	
Impetigo .....	1		
<i>Nose—</i>			
Adenoids .....	8	13	53
Rhinitis .....	9	6	
<i>Nervous System—</i>			
Mental deficiency .....			1
Paralysis (infantile) .....		2	
<i>Throat—</i>			
Tonsils (enlarged).....	8	38	89
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Adenitis .....	2	5	1
Malnutrition.....		3	1
Enuresis.....		2	
Anaemia .....		1	
Total defects.....	32	109	179

TABLE NO. 21—*Individual and Total Work of School Nurses.*

	Pupils Inspected at School.	Pupils Inspected at Home.	Pupils Treated at School.	Pupils Treated at Home.	Number of Visits to Homes.	Number of Visits to Dispensaries.
Miss A. P. Kloman—						
October, 1913.....	1,046	30	1	.....	148	3
November, 1913.....	1,025	31	1	.....	120	12
December, 1913.....	673	26	.....	.....	139	15
January, 1914.....	733	38	.....	4	139	8
February, 1914.....	1,030	12	.....	.....	72	1
March, 1914.....	785	21	1	1	92	23
April, 1914.....	606	20	2	1	63	9
May, 1914.....	1,040	31	3	3	119	44
Total.....	6,938	209	8	9	892	115
Miss M. A. Gorter—						
October, 1913.....	1,040	59	18	1	137	1
November, 1913.....	857	51	26	17	102	5
December, 1913.....	612	22	25	1	95	8
January, 1914.....	1,209	35	23	6	110	57
February, 1914.....	949	35	13	1	110	17
March, 1914.....	502	25	6	.....	115	14
April, 1914.....	528	19	31	.....	104	4
May, 1914.....	576	16	7	1	74	.....
Total.....	6,273	262	149	27	847	106
Miss V. B. Lorentz—						
October, 1913.....	1,944	32	.....	6	165	3
November, 1913.....	1,433	50	.....	.....	173	9
December, 1913.....	1,376	23	1	3	67	12
January, 1914.....	2,223	26	4	.....	85	12
February, 1914.....	1,588	28	.....	3	75	7
March, 1914.....	1,864	30	.....	3	105	7
April, 1914.....	1,849	39	1	.....	97	2
May, 1914.....	1,618	37	2	1	90	18
Total.....	13,895	265	8	16	857	70

TABLE No. 21 (Continued)—*Individual and Total Work of School Nurses.*

	Pupils Inspected at School.	Pupils Inspected at Home.	Pupils Treated at School.	Pupils Treated at Home.	Number of Visits to Homes.	Number of Visits to Dispensaries.
Mrs. H. E. Knorr—						
October, 1913.....	1,863	4	.....	.....	131	1
November, 1913.....	3,273	9	.....	2	179	13
December, 1913.....	2,782	12	.....	.....	98	1
January, 1914.....	2,502	9	.....	4	160	11
February, 1914.....	2,439	12	.....	.....	82	5
March, 1914.....	4,820	4	.....	2	3	16
April, 1914.....	2,905	.....	2	3	129	12
May, 1914.....	4,986	3	6	.....	153	15
Total.....	25,570	53	8	11	935	74
Mrs. Olivia C. Dawson—						
October, 1913.....	2,368	2	118	10	168	5
November, 1913.....	1,947	13	11	18	151	28
December, 1913.....	396	13	13	4	145	7
January, 1914.....	646	28	11	2	130	5
February, 1914.....	654	16	14	2	126	9
March, 1914.....	622	16	15	.....	123	12
April, 1914.....	895	13	16	.....	83	8
May, 1914.....	1,185	20	.....	.....	96	7
Total.....	8,713	121	198	36	1,022	81





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## SPECIAL TABLES

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TUBERCULOSIS

PNEUMONIA

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA

BRONCHITIS

ALIMENTARY CANAL

INANITION

MARASMUS

CANCER

HEART DISEASES

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

TYPHOID FEVER

SCARLET FEVER

DIPHTHERIA

WHOOPING COUGH

MEASLES

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## GENERAL

*Deaths from All Causes, by Wards, Age, Sex and Color, Including Bay  
Non-Residents,*

WARDS.	Non-Residents.	Under 1 Month.				Between 1 and 3 Months.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	2	22	25	.....	.....	11	4	.....	1
Second.....	18	11	.....	.....	.....	7	11	.....	.....
Third.....	1	21	14	.....	3	4	5	1	1
Fourth.....	169	13	8	5	11	2	2	6	1
Fifth.....	5	7	4	6	1	3	1	1	1
Sixth.....	33	9	15	6	3	4	1	2	3
Seventh.....	142	19	16	8	2	4	3	1	1
Eighth.....	16	9	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	.....
Ninth.....	59	13	15	3	.....	2	3	2	1
Tenth.....	1	11	9	2	.....	6	1	3	3
Eleventh.....	61	5	2	3	5	4	2	2	2
Twelfth.....	18	14	8	1	5	2	5	2	1
Thirteenth.....	1	20	9	2	1	9	5	.....	1
Fourteenth.....	55	17	13	8	7	36	41	4	9
Fifteenth.....	1	9	7	5	9	11	1	5	2
Sixteenth.....	4	11	6	6	6	3	2	2	1
Seventeenth.....	2	1	1	18	17	2	1	9	8
Eighteenth.....	2	9	10	6	5	11	16	1	2
Nineteenth.....	16	11	9	5	3	5	.....	1	1
Twentieth.....	1	22	19	.....	2	3	10	.....	.....
Twenty-first.....	1	8	3	2	6	2	7	3	3
Twenty-second.....	4	7	5	7	2	3	1	2	1
Twenty-third.....	13	7	5	1	5	7	†2	2	2
Twenty-fourth.....	9	21	13	.....	.....	15	5	.....	.....
Bay View, not in city wards.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham, not in city wards.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	583	315	242	96	94	158	140	50	45
Bay View, in city wards.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham, in city wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Wilson, in city wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2

†Chinese.

TABLE No. 1.

*View, Sydenham and Mount Wilson Sanatorium, But Not Including Year 1914.*

Three Months to 12 Months.				Between 1 and 2 Years.				Between 2 and 3 Years.				Between 3 and 4 Years.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
29	29	.....	.....	12	11	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
29	22	.....	.....	10	6	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
16	16	1	1	10	11	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1
4	3	12	8	6	.....	10	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	2
5	8	4	4	5	5	2	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	7	.....	4	6	5	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
16	8	6	3	4	7	4	2	1	6	3	.....	4	1	3	.....
19	11	4	2	9	7	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1
10	5	4	2	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	5	.....	3	9	6	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	3	6	10	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	3	9	4	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	2
11	7	.....	2	10	3	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
22	30	9	3	9	4	4	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	.....	1
9	8	10	8	1	1	9	6	3	.....	4	3	.....	.....	2	2
9	4	7	5	.....	2	4	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
2	1	17	13	.....	1	7	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	1
11	18	9	7	4	6	4	1	4	1	.....	1	2	1	2	.....
14	13	7	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
7	13	1	.....	7	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
13	17	11	4	9	6	4	3	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
13	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....
15	10	3	7	10	6	2	1	3	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
20	27	.....	.....	8	12	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
307	271	122	95	145	114	68	48	46	39	19	16	31	23	21	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
3	9	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued on next page.

## GENERAL TABLE

*Deaths from All Causes, by Wards, Age, Sex and Color, Including Bay  
Non-Residents,*

WARDS.	Between 4 and 5 Years.				Between 5 and 9 Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....	4				8	8		
Second .....	1	2			4	1		1
Third .....	1	1			2	3		1
Fourth .....				2	2	2		4
Fifth .....					3			1
Sixth .....	1	1		2	5	4	2	3
Seventh .....	2	1			1	1	2	1
Eighth .....			2		4	1		
Ninth .....	1	2			4	3	2	
Tenth .....		2			2	1	1	
Eleventh .....			1	3	1			4
Twelfth .....		1		1	2	1	1	1
Thirteenth .....					4	6		
Fourteenth .....	1		1		2	1	2	1
Fifteenth .....	2	1	2		3	2	2	3
Sixteenth .....		2	2	1	5	2	1	1
Seventeenth .....							3	4
Eighteenth .....	3	2		1		2		
Nineteenth .....	1	1			2	2		3
Twentieth .....					3	3		
Twenty-first .....		1		1	4	1		1
Twenty-second .....	1					1		
Twenty-third .....	1				2	3		1
Twenty-fourth .....	3	1		1	3	6		
Bay View, not in city wards.....								
Sydenham, not in city wards.....								
Totals.....	22	18	8	12	66	54	16	30
Bay View, in city wards.....								1
Sydenham, in city wards.....					1	1		
Mount Wilson, in city wards.....								

No. 1 (Continued).

*View, Sydenham and Mount Wilson Sanatorium, But Not Including Year 1914.*

Between 10 and 14 Years.				Between 15 and 19 Years.				Between 20 and 24 Years.				Between 25 and 29 Years.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	5	11	1	.....	7	7	.....	.....
1	5	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....	7	7	2	1
2	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	3	2	10	.....	.....	3
2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	1	7	3	7	8	6	4
2	1	2	.....	5	3	3	4	3	1	5	3	1	1	3	4
1	2	1	.....	2	1	2	1	6	6	1	3	12	6	1	3
4	2	.....	.....	3	4	2	3	4	8	1	5	6	7	3	3
2	2	.....	.....	3	5	.....	2	9	6	1	.....	7	6	1	1
1	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	9	7	2	1	9	4	.....	.....
3	2	.....	1	1	3	3	1	9	5	2	2	6	3	7	1
.....	1	1	2	.....	1	3	1	2	2	5	4	1	2	1	6
1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	3	1	4	4	6	7	4	2	2
.....	1	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....
.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	4	4	4	3	3	9	1	2	7	10
2	1	.....	.....	4	5	2	4	4	9	7	.....	8	2	2	8
4	3	1	.....	2	6	2	2	4	6	3	3	.....	5	3	4
.....	1	5	1	2	1	2	9	1	1	10	16	3	2	7	12
1	.....	.....	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	4	5	3	4	4	3
2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	3	3	5	2	3	6	5	5	1
4	.....	.....	1	4	2	1	2	4	7	.....	2	10	6	.....	1
3	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	8	6	1	5	6	5	3	1
.....	1	.....	2	5	1	.....	5	3	2	5	5	7	2	5	6
3	1	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
2	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	35	14	12	54	74	32	49	105	119	72	78	137	103	65	75
1	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	7	5	4	10	12	14	2	11	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued on next page.

## GENERAL TABLE

*Deaths from All Causes, by Wards, Age, Sex and Color, Including Bay  
Non-Residents,*

WARDS.	Between 30 and 34 Years.				Between 35 and 39 Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....	12	8	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....
Second .....	10	4	2	1	7	7	.....	.....
Third .....	9	6	1	4	11	9	6	3
Fourth .....	6	6	2	*5	3	6	4	7
Fifth .....	2	1	8	.....	4	2	7	3
Sixth .....	8	6	1	2	14	2	5	2
Seventh .....	5	8	2	3	10	13	3	4
Eighth .....	10	11	.....	.....	16	7	2	3
Ninth .....	11	.....	.....	1	9	3	2	1
Tenth .....	6	6	6	1	9	5	3	3
Eleventh .....	.....	4	4	1	2	3	8	5
Twelfth .....	4	4	4	3	5	6	5	.....
Thirteenth .....	6	4	1	1	5	2	1	.....
Fourteenth .....	3	.....	4	4	2	1	6	7
Fifteenth .....	4	5	5	4	5	8	8	9
Sixteenth .....	4	5	5	1	5	8	6	6
Seventeenth .....	1	1	9	5	3	1	13	10
Eighteenth .....	10	2	6	6	4	4	6	5
Nineteenth .....	9	2	4	4	2	6	2	4
Twentieth .....	8	6	.....	1	11	8	.....	2
Twenty-first .....	7	3	3	3	8	11	5	3
Twenty-second .....	4	3	4	3	5	.....	5	4
Twenty-third .....	5	3	3	3	2	6	1	2
Twenty-fourth .....	8	6	.....	.....	12	8	.....	.....
Bay View, not in city wards.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	1
Sydenham, not in city wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	155	104	76	56	166	132	99	84
Bay View, in city wards.....	12	3	12	5	19	10	12	7
Sydenham, in city wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Wilson, in city wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Japanese.

No. 1 (Continued).

*View, Sydenham and Mount Wilson Sanatorium, But Not Including Year 1914.*

Between 40 and 44 Years.				Between 45 and 49 Years.				Between 50 and 54 Years.				Between 55 and 59 Years.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	8	....	....	15	6	....	....	13	11	....	....	20	11	....	....
9	6	3	....	11	6	....	....	19	7	....	....	15	10	1	....
17	6	1	5	8	9	5	1	17	4	3	1	5	5	3	1
15	5	6	5	10	3	7	6	15	7	7	7	20	3	4	5
....	1	6	11	2	2	2	12	12	9	7	4	8	10	6	1
9	1	5	7	10	8	3	3	13	9	3	1	14	12	2	....
7	10	2	3	8	9	1	1	11	5	5	4	7	6	1	2
9	8	1	3	12	15	....	....	11	2	2	1	14	17	1	2
8	7	1	....	9	8	....	....	11	4	....	....	17	6	....	....
3	7	6	....	6	9	5	1	11	10	2	1	13	10	2	1
4	4	3	6	3	12	10	5	8	5	3	4	8	6	3	6
11	5	3	3	9	12	4	3	10	11	6	....	9	10	3	3
5	2	....	....	9	7	†1	....	10	7	1	....	10	7	....	....
5	4	10	8	4	4	9	10	7	8	10	10	6	12	3	6
8	11	4	8	10	10	7	4	9	7	3	3	15	17	3	7
7	4	5	3	11	11	1	3	9	7	6	7	8	13	1	2
6	....	14	10	....	3	18	13	2	1	17	14	6	3	5	15
14	7	3	2	9	6	7	6	9	6	2	5	8	13	5	5
7	3	5	3	4	7	1	6	17	9	3	3	13	8	1	5
9	8	2	....	8	8	1	....	4	11	....	....	13	5	1	....
6	7	4	2	4	5	3	5	10	7	5	2	16	11	3	2
10	3	5	4	8	4	7	5	10	3	†8	9	7	5	5	6
6	7	5	4	11	7	....	2	6	10	6	1	9	7	6	1
9	7	....	....	13	9	1	....	12	10	1	2	7	8	....	....
6	1	1	....	5	1	....	2	3	....	1	2	7	1	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
204	132	95	87	199	181	93	88	259	169	101	81	275	216	60	70
18	7	13	12	16	6	16	11	25	8	18	12	24	7	13	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

†Chinese.

Continued on next page.



## GENERAL TABLE

*Deaths from All Causes, by Wards, Age, Sex and Color, Including Bay  
Non-Residents,*

WARDS.	Between 60 and 64 Years.				Between 65 and 69 Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....	12	7	....	....	16	8	....	....
Second .....	8	7	....	....	7	12	....	....
Third .....	8	7	4	1	7	8	1	....
Fourth .....	9	11	3	1	12	4	1	5
Fifth .....	7	5	6	1	7	4	7	4
Sixth .....	18	14	3	5	14	22	2	....
Seventh .....	14	13	2	2	12	11	1	1
Eighth .....	23	17	1	....	12	17	....	1
Ninth .....	15	14	1	1	17	10	1	....
Tenth .....	18	14	....	1	9	10	4	1
Eleventh .....	10	8	5	5	9	12	2	6
Twelfth .....	8	14	....	4	18	14	1	....
Thirteenth .....	10	14	1	....	20	15	....	1
Fourteenth .....	9	11	5	6	11	15	3	3
Fifteenth .....	8	19	7	4	14	19	4	1
Sixteenth .....	18	19	1	6	11	22	†1	2
Seventeenth .....	3	2	9	10	5	5	11	10
Eighteenth .....	9	13	6	5	9	14	4	3
Nineteenth .....	12	8	1	1	11	6	....	2
Twentieth .....	16	8	....	....	10	10	....	....
Twenty-first .....	6	15	1	1	11	9	....	....
Twenty-second .....	5	7	7	5	8	4	2	1
Twenty-third .....	6	2	2	1	5	4	1	1
Twenty-fourth .....	14	20	....	....	9	13	....	....
Bay View, not in city wards.....	8	3	5	2	4	1	1	....
Sydenham, not in city wards.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals .....	274	272	70	62	268	269	47	42
Bay View, in city wards.....	19	8	15	8	18	9	6	4
Sydenham, in city wards.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mount Wilson, in city wards.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

†Chinese.

No. 1 (Continued).

*View, Sydenham and Mount Wilson Sanatorium, But Not Including Year 1914.*

Between 70 and 74 Years.				Between 75 and 79 Years.				Between 80 and 84 Years.				Between 85 and 89 Years.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	12	....	....	8	9	....	....	4	6	....	....	1	1	....	....
9	14	....	....	3	8	1	....	4	7	....	....	1	2	....	....
6	8	....	....	2	4	3	....	2	3	....	1	1	3	1	....
6	6	1	6	10	4	1	....	4	7	....	1	2	....	....	2
6	5	1	....	2	5	2	1	3	3	....	2	....	2	....	....
21	12	2	3	9	12	....	....	12	9	....	1	3	1	....	....
10	7	1	2	6	4	....	1	5	6	....	2	....	1	....	....
18	13	3	....	8	11	....	....	4	4	....	....	3	3	....	....
17	21	....	2	8	14	....	....	9	7	....	....	1	5	....	....
15	23	2	5	11	13	....	2	10	8	....	1	2	7	....	....
10	18	4	1	12	15	....	3	3	10	1	1	....	8	....	1
12	16	1	1	7	14	1	1	8	17	....	2	5	6	....	....
14	8	....	....	9	7	....	....	8	6	....	....	4	1	....	....
7	4	4	3	8	15	2	1	5	9	1	5	2	5	....	2
12	21	2	1	12	21	2	1	7	3	1	2	3	9	....	....
14	13	1	1	10	11	1	1	7	10	1	....	5	3	....	....
5	4	6	6	4	5	2	6	1	8	3	3	2	3	1	1
11	8	3	1	8	13	2	1	5	10	....	....	3	6	....	....
16	14	1	....	12	12	....	2	7	10	....	1	4	8	....	....
16	11	....	1	13	20	....	....	6	8	....	....	6	3	....	....
7	12	2	2	2	10	2	2	4	4	....	....	4	5	....	....
4	5	3	3	1	4	2	1	4	7	....	....	....	2	....	....
12	6	1	....	7	10	....	1	4	4	....	1	1	1	....	....
7	8	....	....	4	12	....	1	4	2	....	....	2	6	....	....
10	9	1	3	3	....	2	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
278	278	39	41	179	253	23	26	132	170	8	23	55	91	2	6
12	10	8	10	8	8	5	4	6	6	1	5	2	3	2	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Continued on next page.

## GENERAL TABLE

*Deaths from All Causes, by Wards, Age, Sex and Color, Including Bay Non-Residents,*

WARDS.	Between 90 and 94 Years.				Between 95 and 99 Years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....		3						
Second .....	I	I						
Third .....	2				I			
Fourth .....		2		I				
Fifth .....		I						
Sixth .....		4						
Seventh .....	I				I			
Eighth .....	3							
Ninth .....		2				I		
Tenth .....	3	4				I		
Eleventh .....		2				2		
Twelfth .....		3				I		
Thirteenth .....		2						
Fourteenth .....		I						
Fifteenth .....			I			2		
Sixteenth .....	I	2						
Seventeenth .....				I				I
Eighteenth .....		2				I		I
Nineteenth .....		2		2		I		
Twentieth .....	2	I						
Twenty-first .....								
Twenty-second .....								
Twenty-third .....								
Twenty-fourth .....								
Bay View, not in city wards.....	I	2						
Sydenham, not in city wards.....								
Totals.....	14	34	I	4	2	9		2
Bay View, in city wards.....	I			I		I		
Sydenham, in city wards.....								
Mount Wilson, in city wards.....								

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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No. 1 (Continued).

*View, Sydenham and Mount Wilson Sanatorium, But Not Including Year 1914.*

Between 100 and 109 Years.				Totals.				Grand Total.
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	245	205	1	2	453
.....	.....	.....	.....	194	173	12	4	383
.....	.....	.....	.....	171	133	34	31	369
.....	.....	.....	.....	149	93	88	92	422
I	.....	.....	.....	84	80	76	69	309
.....	.....	.....	.....	207	161	44	47	459
.....	.....	.....	.....	165	157	51	45	418
.....	.....	.....	.....	225	177	20	18	440
.....	.....	.....	.....	188	150	18	11	367
.....	.....	.....	.....	181	164	50	30	425
.....	.....	.....	.....	84	121	72	87	364
.....	.....	.....	.....	146	163	54	49	412
.....	.....	.....	.....	184	133	8	6	331
.....	.....	.....	I	168	187	103	112	570
.....	.....	.....	.....	163	189	97	89	538
.....	.....	.....	.....	149	169	62	60	440
.....	.....	.....	.....	49	45	193	195	482
.....	.....	.....	.....	152	171	76	68	467
.....	.....	.....	.....	162	139	44	51	396
.....	.....	.....	.....	186	175	8	12	381
.....	.....	.....	.....	141	154	53	47	395
.....	.....	.....	.....	111	69	70	68	318
.....	.....	.....	.....	135	114	41	32	322
.....	.....	.....	.....	192	197	2	4	395
.....	.....	.....	.....	58	23	20	11	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I	.....	.....	I	3,889	3,542	1,297	1,240	9,968
.....	.....	.....	.....	202	95	149	118	564
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	2	4	24

*Average Age at Death, White and Colored (including Non-Residents),  
Years 1912, 1913 and 1914.*

YEAR.	Total Deaths.	Total Ages.	Average Age at Death.
1912.			
White.....	7,835	313,898.79	40.063
Colored.....	2,606	78,995.52	30.312
1913.			
White.....	7,951	310,492.82	39.050
Colored.....	2,765	85,448.76	30.903
1914.			
White.....	7,914	328,686.63	41.532
Colored.....	2,637	84,097.56	31.891

*Deaths of Non-Residents from All Causes During 1914.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I—General Diseases.					
1. Typhoid fever .....	7	4	4	1	16
2. Typhus fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Relapsing fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Malaria .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
5. Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Measles .....	1	1	.....	.....	2
7. Scarlet fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Whooping cough .....	1	.....	2	.....	3
9. Diphtheria and croup .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
10. Influenza .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Miliary fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Asiatic cholera .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Cholera nostras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Dysentery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Plague .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Yellow fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Leprosy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Erysipelas .....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
19. Other epidemic diseases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Purulent infection and septicaemia .....	7	1	.....	.....	8
21. Glanders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Anthrax .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Rabies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Tetanus .....	3	.....	1	.....	4
25. Mycoses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Pellagra .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
27. Beriberi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs .....	7	3	1	3	14
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis .....	1	.....	*1	1	3
30. Tuberculosis meningitis .....	1	1	1	.....	3
31. Abdominal tuberculosis .....	1	.....	2	1	4
32. Pott's disease .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
33. White swellings .....	1	.....	.....	1	1
34. Tuberculosis of other organs .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
35. Disseminated tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
36. Rickets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Syphilis .....	3	.....	1	1	5
38. Gonococcus infection .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity .....	4	.....	.....	.....	4

\*Chinese.

*Deaths of Non-Residents from All Causes During 1914—Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver.....	13	3			16
41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines, rectum....	9	4			13
42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.....		17			17
43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast .....		2			2
44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin .....	3				3
45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs and of organs not specified .....	13	10			23
46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).....					
47. Acute articular rheumatism.....	1				1
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.....	1				1
49. Scurvy .....					
50. Diabetes .....	5	4	1	1	11
51. Exophthalmic goitre.....		3			3
52. Addison's disease .....		1			1
53. Leuchaemia .....	4				4
54. Anaemia, chlorosis .....	3				3
55. Other general diseases.....	1				1
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).....	3		1		4
57. Chronic lead poisoning.....					
58. Other chronic occupation poisonings....					
59. Other chronic poisonings.....					
II— <i>Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.</i>					
60. Encephalitis .....	1				1
61. Simple meningitis .....	2	3	1		6
62. Locomotor ataxia .....					
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	1				1
64. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy.....	7	1	3	3	14
65. Softening of the brain.....					
66. Paralysis without specified cause.....	1				1
67. General paralysis of the insane.....	1	2			3
68. Other forms of mental alienation.....	2				2
69. Epilepsy .....					
70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal) .....					

*Deaths of Non-Residents from All Causes During 1914—Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
71. Convulsions of infants.....					
72. Chorea .....					
73. Hysteria .....					
74. Other diseases of the nervous system..	3	2			5
75. Diseases of the eyes and their adnexa..					
76. Diseases of the ears.....		1			1
III—Diseases of the Circulatory System.					
77. Pericarditis .....	1	1			2
78. Acute endocarditis .....	3	2	3	1	9
79. Organic diseases of the heart.....	14	3	4	2	23
80. Angina pectoris .....		1			1
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.....	9	2		1	12
82. Embolism and thrombosis.....	4				4
83. Diseases of veins (varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).....		1			1
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).....	2				2
85. Haemorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system .....					
IV—Diseases of the Respiratory System.					
86. Diseases of the nasal fossae.....					
87. Diseases of the larynx.....			1		1
88. Diseases of the thyroid body.....					
89. Acute bronchitis .....	1				1
90. Chronic bronchitis .....					
91. Broncho-pneumonia .....	10	7	1		18
92. Pneumonia .....	11	3	3	1	18
93. Pleurisy .....	2				2
94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy .....					
95. Gangrene of the lung.....					
96. Asthma .....					
97. Pulmonary emphysema .....					
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	1				1



*Deaths of Non-Residents from All Causes During 1914—Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
V—Diseases of the Digestive System.					
99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.....		1			1
100. Diseases of the pharynx.....					
101. Diseases of the oesophagus.....					
102. Ulcer of the stomach.....	2				2
103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) .....	1	1			2
104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	5	2		1	8
105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over) .....	1	2			3
106. Ankylostomiasis .....					
107. Intestinal parasites .....					
108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	17	5	5		27
109. Hernias, intestinal obstructions.....	13	2	4	2	21
110. Other diseases of the intestines.....		1	1		2
111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....					
112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.....					
113. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	6	1	1		8
114. Biliary calculi .....	2	1			3
115. Other diseases of the liver.....	3	1	1		5
116. Diseases of the spleen.....					
117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal).....					
118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)....		2			2
VI—Nonvenereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.					
119. Acute nephritis.....	2	3	3		8
120. Bright's disease .....	25	6	7	1	39
121. Chyluria .....					
122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa .....	8	1	1		10
123. Calculi of the urinary passages.....	2	1			3
124. Diseases of the bladder.....					
125. Other diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.....					
126. Diseases of the prostate.....	8				8
127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.....					
128. Uterine haemorrhage (nonpuerperal)....					
129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous).....		5		1	6

*Deaths of Non-Residents from All Causes During 1914—Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
130. Other diseases of the uterus.....		1			1
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary....		2			2
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genitals .....					
133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).....					
VII— <i>The Puerperal State.</i>					
134. Accidents of pregnancy.....		1			1
135. Puerperal haemorrhage .....					
136. Other accidents of labor.....					
137. Puerperal septichaemia.....		6		2	8
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions..				1	1
139. Puerperal phleg. alba dolens, embolus, sudden death .....					
140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined) .....					
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.....					
VII— <i>Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.</i>					
142. Gangrene .....		2	3	1	6
143. Furuncle .....		1			1
144. Acute abscess .....	1				1
145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa..		1			1
IX— <i>Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.</i>					
146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted) .....	2	2			4
147. Diseases of joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted) .....					
148. Amputations .....					
149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion .....					
X— <i>Malformations.</i>					
150. Congenital malformations (still-births not included) .....	1	2			3

*Deaths of Non-Residents from All Causes During 1914—Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
XI—Diseases of Early Infancy.					
151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.	5	3	2	1	11
152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	1	1	.....	.....	2
153. Lack of care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XII—Old Age.					
154. Senility .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIII—Affections Produced by External Causes.					
155. Suicide by poison .....	2	1	.....	.....	3
156. Suicide by asphyxia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
158. Suicide by drowning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
159. Suicide by firearms .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161. Suicide by jumping from a high place..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162. Suicide by crushing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163. Other suicides .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164. Poisoning by food.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165. Other acute poisonings.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
166. Conflagration .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
167. Burns (conflagration excepted).....	3	4	.....	.....	7
168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
169. Accidental drowning .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
170. Traumatism by firearms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
172. Traumatism by fall.....	12	3	.....	.....	15
173. Traumatism in mines and quarries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174. Traumatism by machines.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railroad, landslides, etc.).....	22	2	3	.....	27
176. Injuries by animals.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
177. Starvation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
178. Excessive cold .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
179. Effects of heat.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
180. Lightning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Deaths of Non-Residents from All Causes During 1914—Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
181. Electricity (lightning excepted).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182. Homicide by firearms.....	I	.....	I	I	3
183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
184. Homicide by other means.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I
185. Fractures (cause not specified).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186. Other external violence.....	I	I	3	.....	5
<i>XIV—Ill-Defined Diseases.</i>					
187. Ill-defined organic disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188. Sudden death .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
189. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	330	153	71	29	583

## GENERAL

*Deaths of Children Under Five Years of Age in*

WARDS.	Under 1 Month.				Bet. 1 and 3 Mos.			
	White.		Colored		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	22	25	....	....	11	4	....	1
Second.....	18	11	....	....	7	11	....	....
Third.....	21	14	....	3	4	5	1	1
Fourth.....	13	8	5	11	2	2	6	1
Fifth.....	5	7	4	6	1	3	1	1
Sixth.....	9	15	6	3	4	1	2	3
Seventh.....	19	16	8	2	4	3	1	1
Eighth.....	16	9	....	....	6	4	1	....
Ninth.....	13	15	3	....	2	3	2	1
Tenth.....	11	9	2	....	6	1	3	3
Eleventh.....	5	2	3	5	4	2	2	2
Twelfth.....	14	8	1	5	2	5	2	1
Thirteenth.....	20	9	2	1	9	5	....	1
Fourteenth.....	17	13	8	7	36	41	4	9
Fifteenth.....	9	7	5	9	11	1	5	2
Sixteenth.....	11	6	6	6	3	2	2	1
Seventeenth.....	1	1	18	17	2	1	9	8
Eighteenth.....	9	10	6	5	11	16	1	2
Nineteenth.....	11	9	5	3	5	....	1	1
Twentieth.....	22	19	....	2	3	10	....	....
Twenty-first.....	8	3	2	6	2	7	3	3
Twenty-second.....	7	5	7	2	3	1	2	1
Twenty-third.....	13	7	5	1	5	7	2	2
Twenty-fourth.....	21	13	....	....	15	5	....	....
Bay View, not in city wards.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sydenham, not in city wards.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	315	242	96	-94	158	140	50	45

TABLE No. 2.

*Each Ward, Not Including Non-Residents, Year 1914.*

Bet. 3 and 12 Mos.				Bet. 1 and 2 Yrs.				Bet. 2 and 3 Yrs.				Bet. 3 and 4 Yrs.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
29	29	....	....	12	11	....	....	6	4	....	....	2	2	....	....
29	22	....	....	10	6	1	1	2	5	....	....	4	4	....	....
16	16	1	1	10	11	1	2	2	1	....	....	3	2	....	1
4	3	12	8	6	....	10	3	....	1	2	1	....	....	2	2
5	8	4	4	5	5	2	4	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....
12	7	....	4	6	5	3	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
16	8	6	3	4	7	4	2	1	6	3	....	4	1	3	....
19	11	4	2	9	7	1	2	4	....	....	....	3	1	....	1
10	5	4	2	6	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	5	....	3	9	6	1	1	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	1
1	3	6	10	1	....	3	3	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	1
6	3	9	4	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	2
11	7	....	2	10	3	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
22	30	9	3	9	4	4	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	....	1
9	8	10	8	1	1	9	6	3	....	4	3	....	....	2	2
9	4	7	5	....	2	4	5	1	2	1	....	....	1	1	....
2	1	17	13	....	1	7	6	....	....	....	3	....	....	7	1
11	18	9	7	4	6	4	1	4	1	....	1	2	1	2	....
14	13	7	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
7	13	1	....	7	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	1	....
13	17	11	4	9	6	4	3	1	3	....	....	....	2	....	....
13	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	....	1	....	2	3	1	....	....
15	10	3	7	10	6	2	1	3	1	1	....	....	2	1	1
20	27	....	....	8	12	....	....	2	4	....	....	4	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
307	271	122	95	145	114	68	48	46	39	19	16	31	23	21	13

Continued on next page.

GENERAL TABLE No. 2 (Continued).

*Deaths of Children Under Five Years of Age in Each Ward, Not Including Non-Residents, Year 1914.*

WARDS.	Bet. 4 and 5 Yrs.				Total.				Grand Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First.....	4	.....	.....	.....	86	75	.....	1	162
Second.....	1	2	.....	.....	71	61	1	1	134
Third.....	1	1	.....	.....	57	50	3	8	118
Fourth.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	14	37	28	104
Fifth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	24	11	18	69
Sixth.....	1	1	.....	2	36	30	11	13	90
Seventh.....	2	1	.....	.....	50	42	25	8	125
Eighth.....	.....	.....	2	.....	57	32	8	5	102
Ninth.....	1	2	.....	.....	32	28	9	4	73
Tenth.....	.....	2	.....	.....	44	23	7	8	82
Eleventh.....	.....	.....	1	3	11	7	19	26	63
Twelfth.....	.....	1	.....	1	29	19	17	15	80
Thirteenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	28	2	4	89
Fourteenth.....	1	.....	1	.....	91	90	28	22	231
Fifteenth.....	2	1	2	.....	35	18	37	30	120
Sixteenth.....	.....	2	2	1	24	19	23	18	84
Seventeenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	58	48	115
Eighteenth.....	3	2	.....	1	44	54	22	17	137
Nineteenth.....	1	1	.....	.....	34	28	17	8	87
Twentieth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	50	3	2	94
Twenty-first.....	.....	1	.....	1	33	39	20	17	109
Twenty-second.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30	15	12	9	66
Twenty-third.....	1	.....	.....	.....	47	33	14	12	106
Twenty-fourth.....	3	1	.....	1	73	63	.....	1	137
Bay View, not in city wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sydenham, not in city wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22	18	8	12	1,024	847	384	323	2,578

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE NO. 1—*Total Death Rate and Death Rates for White and Colored Population, Based on Census of 1910, from 1903 to 1914, Inclusive.*

YEAR.	Estimated Population.*	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	White. No. of Deaths.	White. Death Rate per 1,000.	Colored. No. of Deaths.	Colored. Death Rate per 1,000.	Chinamen.
1903.....	524,407	1,323	2.523	906	2.045	416	5.109	1
1904.....	529,423	1,473	2.781	1,022	2.283	451	5.502	...
1905.....	534,439	1,423	2.662	940	2.079	482	5.842	1
1906.....	539,455	1,461	2.704	988	2.164	470	5.659	3
1907.....	544,471	1,441	2.647	950	2.061	490	5.862	1
1908.....	549,497	1,379	2.509	926	1.989	453	5.385	...
1909.....	554,513	1,403	2.530	909	1.934	491	5.799	3
1910.....	559,529	1,385	2.475	885	1.866	478	5.610	2
1911.....	564,547	1,344	2.381	846	1.765	497	5.795	1
1912.....	569,561	1,346	2.363	866	1.791	480	5.575	...
1913.....	574,577	1,345	2.514	837	1.716	507	5.850	1
1914.....	579,593	1,314	2.267	841	1.708	473	5.413	...

\*Corrected to July 1 of each year, according to census of 1910.

## TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

TABLE NO. 2—*Deaths Due to Tuberculosis Each Month in the Year 1914, by Sex and Color.*

MONTHS.	Non-Residents.	Sex.		Color.		Total.*
		Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	
January.....	6	61	50	69	42	111
February.....	3	79	54	89	44	133
March.....	5	95	58	108	45	153
April.....	2	66	53	72	47	119
May.....	1	67	41	66	42	108
June.....	1	52	48	59	41	100
July.....	2	62	45	75	32	107
August.....	4	52	31	45	38	83
September.....	3	64	34	58	40	98
October.....	1	46	43	52	37	89
November.....	.....	60	31	63	28	91
December.....	2	74	48	85	37	122
Total.....	30	778	536	841	473	1,314

\*Non-residents not included.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE NO. 3—Deaths Due to Tuberculosis, Arranged According to Occupation, Year 1914.

Attorneys .....	1	Engineers (electrical) .....	1
Artists .....	1	Engineers (marine) .....	1
Actors .....	2	Engineers (mechanical).....	1
Agents (insurance) .....	2	Engineers (civil) .....	1
Agents (real estate).....	1	Engineers (stationary engine)	3
Brewers .....	2	Elevator boys .....	2
Bakers .....	2	Foremen .....	2
Barbers .....	8	Furniture movers .....	1
Bartenders .....	6	Factory hands .....	4
Boilermakers .....	1	Farmers .....	2
Bottlers .....	3	Farm laborers .....	6
Butchers .....	3	Firemen (stationary engine).	2
Bell boys .....	1	Grocers .....	1
Builders and contractors...	5	Glassblowers .....	1
Brassworkers .....	3	Harnessmakers .....	1
Bricklayers .....	4	Hatters .....	2
Blacksmiths .....	3	Horse trainers .....	1
Boxmakers .....	5	Housewives .....	175
Bootblacks .....	5	Hodcarriers .....	2
Bookkeepers, clerks.....	45	Hucksters .....	5
Broommakers .....	1	Hostlers .....	3
Boat captains .....	1	Inspectors .....	2
Bookbinders .....	1	Ironworkers .....	7
Carpenters .....	11	Ice dealers .....	1
Candymakers .....	2	Jobbers .....	3
Chambermaids .....	3	Jockeys .....	1
Caulkers .....	1	Janitors .....	1
Chauffeurs .....	1	Laborers .....	188
Coal dealers.....	1	Launderers or laundresses...	24
Cabinetmakers .....	4	Laundry work (steam).....	2
Collectors .....	1	Lawyers .....	1
Coachmen .....	1	Laboratory workers .....	1
Clergymen .....	1	Lamp lighters .....	1
Canmakers .....	5	Livery stable keepers.....	1
Cigarmakers .....	10	Locksmiths .....	1
Cooks .....	16	Lumbermen .....	2
Coopers .....	1	Machinists .....	6
Cutters .....	10	Polishers .....	5
Cloth pressers .....	1	Manufacturers .....	2
Decorators (house) .....	1	Moulders .....	6
Drivers .....	20	Merchants .....	10
Dressmakers and seamstresses	12	Managers .....	2
Dentists .....	1	Mechanics .....	1
Distillers (except turpentine).	1	Metal workers .....	1
Domestics .....	118	Messengers .....	3
Electrical workers .....	3	Meter workers .....	2

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE No. 3 (Continued)—Deaths Due to Tuberculosis, Arranged According to Occupation, Year 1914.

Mill hands .....	1	Shirt factory hands.....	1
Mariners .....	3	Shoemakers .....	5
Ministers .....	2	Stone cutters .....	2
Musicians .....	4	Steel workers .....	1
Nurses .....	2	Ship carpenters .....	2
Office girls and boys.....	3	Storekeepers .....	1
Oyster shuckers .....	4	Servants .....	8
Oilers (not specified).....	1	Superintendents .....	1
Operators .....	2	Steamfitters .....	2
Painters .....	9	Stenographers .....	2
Plasterers .....	3	Stevedores .....	14
Packers .....	2	School children .....	34
Paperhangers .....	5	Soldiers .....	1
Physicians .....	3	Tobacco workers .....	1
Plumbers .....	2	Tailors or tailoresses.....	16
Policemen and watchmen....	2	Tanners .....	1
Post Office employes.....	2	Teamsters .....	4
City employes .....	1	Teachers .....	4
Produce dealers .....	1	Tinners .....	1
Porters .....	13	Tobacco workers .....	1
Printers and engravers.....	8	Telegraph operators .....	1
Religieuse .....	3	Telephone operators .....	2
Processors .....	1	Upholsterers .....	2
Riggers .....	1	Undertakers .....	1
Reporters .....	1	Varnishers .....	1
Roofers .....	1	Waiters .....	16
Saloonkeepers .....	1	Waitresses .....	3
Salesmen .....	15	Watchmakers .....	1
Saleswomen .....	3	Weavers .....	1
Seamen .....	13	Window cleaners .....	1
Solicitors .....	2	Woodworkers .....	1
Steam railway employes.....	14	Woodsawyers .....	2
Street railway employes....	5	No occupation .....	225

## Social Condition.

Married .....	555	Divorced .....	16
Single .....	588	Unknown .....	9
Widows .....	77		
Widowers .....	69	Total.....	1,314

## TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

TABLE No. 4—Deaths According to Wards, Sex, Color and

WARDS.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Second .....	6	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Third .....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Fourth .....	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	2
Fifth .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Sixth .....	3	.....	2	.....	5	1	1	1
Seventh .....	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	2
Eighth .....	5	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Ninth .....	5	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1
Tenth .....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Eleventh .....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	2	.....
Twelfth .....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	1
Thirteenth .....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth .....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	2	2
Fifteenth .....	1	.....	3	.....	3	2	5	1
Sixteenth .....	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	.....
Seventeenth .....	2	.....	3	7	.....	.....	5	1
Eighteenth .....	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	1
Nineteenth .....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Twentieth .....	1	1	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....
Twenty-first .....	.....	1	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Twenty-second .....	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Twenty-third .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....
Twenty-fourth .....	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Bay View, not in wards .....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	42	27	19	23	51	38	28	16
Bay View, in wards .....	9	2	5	2	8	1	9	5
Mt. Wilson, in wards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanatoria, not included in above table..	6	1	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....

## TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

*Calendar Months, Not Including Non-Residents, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	I	.....	.....	2	I	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	I	4	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	4	I	.....	.....	3	2	.....	I	2	2	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	I	2	I	2	.....	I
I	I	I	2	I	I	2	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	2	.....	2
4	.....	2	I	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	I	I	I	.....	.....	2
5	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	I	3	I	I	.....	4	.....	I	I
4	.....	I	I	.....	4	3	.....	2	I	.....	.....	I	2	.....	2
8	4	.....	I	3	3	.....	.....	2	I	I	.....	3	2	I	.....
4	3	.....	.....	3	I	.....	.....	3	I	I	.....	I	.....	.....	I
2	5	4	I	I	.....	I	.....	2	.....	I	.....	I	.....	I	3
.....	I	4	.....	I	I	3	2	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	3	4
2	3	.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	I	I	2	I	3	.....
3	I	.....	.....	3	I	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....
2	I	2	2	2	.....	I	I	.....	I	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....
I	2	I	3	I	2	2	4	.....	.....	2	2	I	2	.....	.....
I	.....	I	I	I	2	I	.....	2	2	I	I	I	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	4	2	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	4	3	.....	I	3	2
4	3	2	.....	I	I	2	3	.....	I	2	.....	2	I	.....	2
3	.....	.....	I	2	I	.....	2	2	I	I	2	I	2	.....	.....
2	3	.....	I	5	3	.....	.....	I	2	.....	.....	3	I	.....	.....
5	I	.....	I	I	I	.....	I	.....	I	I	I	3	.....	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	I	.....	I	4	.....	I	2	.....	I	2	.....
I	3	.....	.....	I	I	I	I	I	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
4	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
2	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	I	.....	I	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	35	22	23	42	30	24	23	42	24	25	17	32	27	20	21
10	2	5	5	4	I	6	3	10	I	5	5	9	5	2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	.....	.....	8	I	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	I	.....	.....

Continued on next page.

## TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

TABLE No. 4 (Continued)—Deaths According to Wards, Sex, Color

WARDS.	July				August				September			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	4	3			1				2	3		
Second.....	3				1				1	2		
Third.....	1	2			2			1	4	1		3
Fourth.....	2	2	2		1		2	1	1		4	1
Fifth.....				2	1		1	2	1	2	2	1
Sixth.....	2	3		1	3	1		3	4	2		1
Seventh.....	3	1	1		1	3	1		4	1		
Eighth.....	3	5	2	2	2	1			1	1	1	1
Ninth.....	3				1	2			1		1	
Tenth.....	1	1			2		3			3	3	2
Eleventh.....			1	1	1		3	3	1		1	
Twelfth.....			1		2	2	1	1	3		2	
Thirteenth.....	2	2							3			
Fourteenth.....		1	4	1	2	2	2				2	1
Fifteenth.....	2	2		2	1		2	1	1	1	1	1
Sixteenth.....	1	1		1	1		1		2		1	
Seventeenth.....	1		2	3	1			1			1	1
Eighteenth.....	6		1	1	2		2	1		1	1	1
Nineteenth.....	1	2		1	1				3			1
Twentieth.....	1	1			1	1		1	1	1		
Twenty-first.....	2	1	1			1		1	1		1	
Twenty-second.....	2		1		1		3		2		3	2
Twenty-third.....	2			1	1	1		1	2			
Twenty-fourth.....	3	1			2							
Bay View, not in wards.....	1	1							2			
Sydenham.....												
Total.....	46	29	16	16	31	14	21	17	40	18	24	16
Bay View, in wards..	13	1	7	2	7	1	7	8	7	4	7	3
Mt. Wilson, in wards					1							
Sanatoria, not in- cluded in above table.....	1	4			4	2			3	1		

## TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

*and Calendar Months; Not Including Non-Residents, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	30	20	...	...
2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	34	18	1	1
3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	3	...	26	8	7	10
...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	17	13	15	13
...	1	2	...	1	...	5	1	4	...	2	...	12	5	22	15
4	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	1	40	15	9	13
1	3	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	28	19	8	9
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	32	20	5	4
3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	34	16	3	2
1	2	1	3	2	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	17	17	17	10
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	6	10	18	15
1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	13	15	10	8
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	18	11	1	...
...	...	4	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	11	6	26	15
1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	17	12	17	16
...	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	16	14	11	6
...	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	6	2	13	4	37	28
1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	3	1	2	21	14	13	14
3	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	20	12	6	7
...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	2	25	17	2	5
...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	22	11	7	5
...	2	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	18	5	15	15
...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	12	12	2	5
...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	26	21	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	3	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	24	18	19	43	20	17	11	53	32	21	16	523	318	255	218
7	2	7	6	8	1	3	1	7	4	4	6	99	25	67	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9	6	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	58	25	...	...

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE No. 5—Deaths by Age, Sex, Color and Average

AGES.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....								
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....								
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....							I	
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	I		I			I	2	I
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....					2		I	
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....								I
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....								
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....	I	I	2	3	I	I		
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....		I		I	I			I
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....	I	2	I		2	2	3	
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....	4	5	3	4	5	3	3	2
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....	6	6	4	4	7	3	3	
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....	3	I	2	2	4	8	3	2
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....	4	4	I	3	4	3	2	2
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....	7	2	2	4	6	3	3	4
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....	2	I	I		5	3	4	2
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....	3	I	I		4	I	2	I
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....	5	I	I	I	3	5		
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....	3	I			6	3	I	
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....	I				I	I		
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....	I			I		I		
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....		I						
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....								
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....								
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....								
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....								
Total.....	42	27	19	23	51	38	28	16

## TUBERCULOSIS.

*Age at Death, and Social Condition, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	I	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
I	2	.	.	I	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	I	.	.	.
I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	I	I	I
2	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	I	I	2
I	.	.	I	.	.	I	2	.	I	.	I	I	I	6	2
.	4	2	6	2	I	I	2	.	I	.	3	I	6	.	2
10	4	3	3	3	2	6	7	2	6	3	3	6	6	2	2
10	3	I	2	3	8	I	5	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
8	3	I	I	7	2	4	3	7	I	I	5	3	2	2	.
9	.	5	3	7	2	2	I	4	4	.	.	5	2	4	5
II	2	2	3	I	3	3	2	7	.	4	I	3	2	2	I
3	I	4	.	4	3	2	.	3	I	4	I	3	2	3	3
5	I	I	2	6	.	.	.	3	.	I	.	3	.	.	I
4	2	.	.	5	I	I	.	2	I	.	.	I	I	I	.
2	5	.	.	.	2	I	.	.	.	I	I	2	.	.	.
I	2	I	.	.	.	.	.	3	I	.	.	.	I	.	.
2	2	.	.	.	I	.	.	3	I	I	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	I	.	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	I	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
73	35	22	23	42	30	24	23	42	24	25	17	32	27	20	21

Continued on next page.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE NO. 5 (Continued)—Deaths by Age, Sex, Color and

AGES.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month....												
Bet. 1 and 3 mos....					1							
Bet. 3 and 12 mos....	1		1		2				1	1	1	
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs....			1		2	1	2		1		1	1
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs....					1		1					
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs....						1	1		1			1
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs....		1										
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs....		1		3			1			1	1	
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs....								1	1		1	
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs....	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1		3
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs....	3	8	3	1	3	1	3	5	1	3	2	2
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs....	3	1	2	4	1	3	2	3	9	3	5	1
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs....	8	2			1		2		2	3	4	1
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs....	4	3	1	2	5	2	5	1	5	3	4	2
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs....	11	5	3	1	5	3		2	5	1	1	2
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs....	6	1	1	1			1	1	4		2	1
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs....	1			1	5			1	4	1	1	1
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs....	4	4	2		2		1	1	2	1	1	
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs....		1	1		1				1			
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs....	1								2			
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs....	1				1	1						1
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs....		1										
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs....	1											
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs....												
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs....												
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs....												
Total.....	46	29	16	16	31	14	21	17	40	18	24	16

## TUBERCULOSIS.

*Average Age at Death, and Social Condition, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	3	I	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	4	I
I	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	8	8	7	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	8	I	3	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	2	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	1	I	.....	I	.....	5	6	6	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	I	2	.....	.....	.....	I	5	3	4	10
.....	3	.....	I	I	I	2	2	I	4	I	I	12	28	16	23
I	6	I	4	4	3	4	.....	7	6	2	2	49	53	35	35
5	2	3	5	2	3	I	3	3	4	I	5	56	42	29	37
2	I	4	2	5	2	I	2	8	4	4	I	58	29	28	19
3	I	I	.....	5	I	2	.....	6	6	3	2	61	31	34	21
3	.....	4	2	5	3	2	.....	3	2	3	I	67	26	29	23
2	2	.....	2	4	I	I	.....	8	2	2	I	44	17	25	12
2	3	2	.....	4	I	.....	.....	4	I	3	I	44	9	11	8
2	I	I	.....	4	I	2	.....	3	I	.....	.....	37	19	10	2
3	I	I	2	2	.....	I	.....	2	2	.....	.....	22	15	6	3
I	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13	5	2	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	14	6	I	2
I	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	3	I	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	24	18	19	43	20	17	11	53	32	21	16	523	318	255	218

Continued on next page.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE No. 5 (Continued)—*Average Age at Death.*

	White.	Colored.	Total Deaths.
All ages.....	36.659	30.728	1,314
Five years and under.....	1.749	2.263	84
Five to nineteen years, inclusive.....	15.343	14.850	140
Twenty years and over.....	41.047	36.520	1,090
Single.....	26.633	22.575	588
Married.....	40.782	36.560	555
Widows.....	57.525	42.236	78
Widowers.....	54.217	50.241	68
Divorced.....	44.725	42.314	16
Unknown social condition.....	59.250	47.200	9



## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE NO 6—Deaths Each Month from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

MONTHS.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
January .....	56	20	91	27	72	29	69	33	83	37	70	41
February .....	54	32	69	22	46	26	67	24	105	37	58	25
March .....	75	39	79	33	69	31	74	35	94	40	77	26
April .....	48	36	62	38	78	36	79	36	85	44	75	42
May .....	55	25	55	38	69	48	60	40	75	49	75	40
June .....	52	24	62	23	56	44	64	26	73	32	75	31
July .....	55	26	65	28	48	24	60	37	69	41	56	49
August .....	69	24	56	30	72	18	53	34	62	31	54	33
September .....	50	37	60	31	69	37	70	22	69	42	70	31
October .....	67	22	58	30	65	27	64	28	67	34	56	33
November .....	72	21	60	25	75	24	71	31	70	27	76	36
December .....	70	27	64	32	62	34	81	29	62	21	69	38
Total.....	723	333	781	357	781	378	811	375	914	435	811	425

## TUBERCULOSIS.

*According to Color, from 1900 to 1914, Inclusive.*

1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
63	27	105	47	101	39	78	45	72	39	81	33	88	32	77	58	69	42
97	22	98	40	70	37	68	39	74	41	77	51	91	36	75	41	89	44
84	41	106	62	95	40	98	51	98	39	88	45	87	46	83	52	108	45
72	32	72	41	83	56	94	51	81	48	82	37	85	44	74	41	72	47
68	36	76	43	80	34	76	33	73	46	76	57	72	47	85	59	66	42
64	28	75	39	72	33	60	35	60	34	71	52	58	45	72	44	59	41
62	40	64	43	85	52	57	42	73	44	59	37	75	47	51	52	75	32
48	34	76	37	80	32	88	41	64	44	56	42	57	25	64	39	45	38
62	25	60	28	51	36	65	46	77	31	61	29	51	30	72	24	58	40
83	42	73	32	67	34	73	46	63	40	61	40	63	56	59	33	52	37
84	40	65	26	68	28	72	27	77	36	62	35	79	33	61	36	63	28
93	48	81	51	74	32	80	35	73	38	72	40	60	39	64	29	85	37
880	415	951	489	926	453	909	491	885	480	846	498	866	480	837	508	841	473

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE No. 6-A—*Number of Deaths From All Other Forms of Tuberculosis, They Are Included in Table No. 6 Since 1907.*

YEAR.	White.	Colored.
1907.....	116	68
1908.....	135	40
1909.....	133	52
1910.....	112	52
1911.....	140	78
1912.....	111	49
1913.....	112	74
1914.....	107	78

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE No. 7—Deaths Due to Tuberculosis of City Residents at Sabillasville, Year 1914.

MONTH.	ADDRESS.	White.		Age.		
		Male.	Female.	Years.	Months.	Days.
January .....	202 N. Pine St.....	I	.....	37	3	19
January .....	803 Eastern Ave.....	.....	I	19	.....	.....
January .....	1405 E. Federal St.....	I	.....	33	.....	.....
January .....	1637 Eager St.....	I	.....	18	.....	.....
January .....	431 E. Lanvale St.....	I	.....	52	.....	.....
January .....	412 W. Saratoga St.....	I	.....	47	.....	.....
February .....	1023 Arlington Ave.....	I	.....	29	.....	.....
February .....	32 N. Lakewood Ave..	I	.....	60	.....	.....
February .....	5 Caton Ave.....	.....	I	21	.....	.....
February .....	810 Ensor St.....	I	.....	25	10	I
February .....	1053 N. Central Ave....	I	.....	43	.....	.....
February .....	31 Wrenwood Ave.....	I	.....	29	.....	.....
February .....	1845 Harford Ave.....	.....	I	17	.....	.....
February .....	51 McPhail St.....	I	.....	47	.....	.....
March .....	324 Ashton St.....	I	.....	47	.....	.....
March .....	843 Hollins St.....	I	.....	28	.....	.....
March .....	1847 N. Chester St.....	I	.....	47	.....	.....
March .....	2109 McElderry St.....	I	.....	30	.....	.....
March .....	419 N. Port St.....	.....	I	30	.....	.....
April .....	1551 Ensor St.....	I	.....	21	11	27
April .....	730 George St.....	I	.....	49	.....	.....
April .....	419 E. Preston St.....	I	.....	18	.....	.....
April .....	316 E. Federal St.....	I	.....	48	.....	.....
April .....	1358 N. Fremont Ave....	I	.....	26	.....	.....
May .....	715 S. Luzerne St.....	I	.....	53	.....	.....
May .....	4129 Park Heights Ave..	I	.....	21	.....	.....
May .....	1515 Aisquith St.....	I	.....	51	5	17
May .....	418 N. Kenwood Ave..	I	.....	39	.....	.....
June .....	3935 Greenmount Ave....	I	.....	27	7	24
July .....	918 N. Bradford St.....	.....	I	45	6	4
July .....	621 E. Twenty-eighth St.	I	.....	31	11	23
July .....	2823 Pennsylvania Ave...	.....	I	32	5	6
August .....	1502 W. Franklin St.....	.....	I	44	I	2
August .....	309 N. Payson St.....	I	.....	42	3	6
August .....	608 S. Bethel St.....	I	.....	38	4	25
September .....	3706 Clifton Ave.....	I	.....	56	.....	.....
September .....	414 N. Carrollton Ave..	I	.....	44	.....	9
September .....	449 Lorraine Ave.....	I	.....	46	5	7



## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE NO. 7 (Continued)—Deaths Due to Tuberculosis of City Residents  
at Sabillasville, Year 1914.

MONTH.	ADDRESS.	White.		Age.		
		Male.	Female.	Years.	Months.	Days.
October.....	736 W. Saratoga St.....	.....	I	62	.....	.....
October.....	541 Mission Court.....	I	.....	33	2	15
October.....	122 S. Patterson Pk. Av.....	I	.....	27	4	25
October.....	616 Forrest St.....	.....	I	41	11	14
October.....	816 E. Pratt St.....	I	.....	34	8	21
October.....	104 S. Payson St.....	I	.....	19	.....	.....
October.....	City.....	I	.....	58	3	21
October.....	1105 Bolton St.....	.....	I	29	3	19
October.....	906 W. Fayette St.....	.....	I	37	8	20
October.....	700 Druid Hill Ave.....	I	.....	37	4	3
October.....	314 N. Greene St.....	I	.....	36	.....	.....
November.....	1278 Battery Ave.....	.....	I	15	.....	.....
November.....	2224 Cambridge St.....	I	.....	21	.....	.....
November.....	3735 Morley St.....	I	.....	42	.....	.....
November.....	1104 Riverside Ave.....	I	.....	49	.....	.....
November.....	1210 Aisquith St.....	.....	I	22	3	5
November.....	3401 Myrtle Place.....	I	.....	25	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	42	13	.....	.....	.....

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE No. 8—Deaths Due to Tuberculosis of City Residents at  
Eudowood, Year 1914.

MONTH.	ADDRESS.	White.		Age.		
		Male.	Female.	Years.	Months.	Days.
February .....	1033 Forrest St.....	1	.....	22	.....	.....
February.....	706 Mosher St.....	1	.....	55	1	22
February.....	City .....	1	.....	32	8	4
February.....	1333 Hillman St.....	1	.....	37	9	10
March .....	1457 Homestead St....	.....	1	28	2	7
April.....	324 E. Twenty-first St..	1	.....	40	10	16
April.....	2003 Ashland Ave.....	1	.....	17	2	11
April.....	2422 McCulloh St.....	.....	1	42	3	25
April.....	1045 N. Durham St.....	1	.....	41	3	3
June .....	520 E. Twenty-first St..	1	.....	22	6	24
June .....	1100 Greenmount Ave....	.....	1	41	3	2
July .....	308 N. Stricker St.....	.....	1	29	8	1
August .....	719 Columbia Ave.....	.....	1	25	7	10
August .....	827 Forrest St.....	1	.....	38	.....	.....
August .....	608 N. Calvert St.....	1	.....	34	9	20
September .....	1938 Mosher St.....	.....	1	52	.....	21
December .....	1712 Westwood Ave.....	.....	1	31	6	5
Total.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....	.....

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE NO. 9—Deaths Due to Tuberculosis of City Residents at Jewish Home, Year 1914.

MONTH.	ADDRESS.	White.		Age.		
		Male.	Female.	Years.	Months.	Days.
January .....	250 Harrison St.....	I	.....	23	.....	.....
February.....	City .....	.....	I	68	.....	.....
May .....	709 S. Charles St.....	I	.....	22	.....	.....
June .....	2534 McCulloh St.....	I	.....	23	5	.....
August .....	1624 E. Madison St.....	.....	I	26	.....	.....
October.....	309 N. Eden St.....	.....	I	20	6	15
October.....	201 N. Eden St.....	.....	I	32	.....	.....
October.....	127 S. Central Ave.....	I	.....	32	4	.....
October.....	507 S. Bond St.....	I	.....	44	.....	.....
November .....	3 W. Lee St.....	I	.....	50	.....	.....
November .....	1819 E. Fairmount Ave..	.....	I	19	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

TABLE No. 1—*Total Death Rate and Death Rates for White and Colored Population, Based on Census of 1910, from 1903 to 1914, Inclusive.*

YEAR.	Estimated Population.*	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	White. No. of Deaths.	White. Death Rate per 1,000.	Colored. No. of Deaths.	Colored. Death Rate per 1,000.
1903.....	524,407	789	1.506	518	1.169	271	3.328
1904.....	529,423	892	1.685	587	1.312	305	3.721
1905.....	534,439	800	1.497	530	1.172	270	3.272
1906.....	539,455	696	1.290	445	0.975	251	3.022
1907.....	544,471	743	1.365	475	1.030	268	3.206
1908.....	549,497	615	1.101	385	0.827	230	2.734
1909.....	554,513	705	1.271	475	1.010	230	2.716
1910.....	559,529	677	1.210	497	1.048	180	2.112
1911.....	564,547	684	1.212	441	0.921	243	2.834
1912.....	569,561	560	0.983	349	0.722	211	2.445
1913.....	574,577	634	1.103	422	0.865	212	2.441
1914.....	579,593	611	1.054	413	0.839	198	2.266

\*Corrected to July 1 of each year, according to census of 1910.

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

TABLE No. 2—Deaths According to Wards,

WARDS.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Second .....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Third .....	1	2	1	.....	3	2	1	.....
Fourth .....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Sixth .....	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Seventh .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....
Eighth .....	4	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Ninth .....	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Tenth .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	2
Twelfth .....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Thirteenth .....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Fourteenth .....	3	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	2
Fifteenth .....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Sixteenth .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Seventeenth .....	2	1	5	4	1	1	3	1
Eighteenth .....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Nineteenth .....	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	.....
Twentieth .....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-first .....	1	1	1	2	1	4	.....	.....
Twenty-second .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Twenty-third .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Twenty-fourth .....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Bay View .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37	29	18	18	30	25	13	9

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

*Sex, Color and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
3	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
2	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
3	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	2	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	2	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	*1	.....	.....
1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	32	18	13	23	20	16	12	22	12	10	5	12	9	3	5

\*Chinese.

Continued on next page.

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)—Deaths According to

WARDS.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....						I				I		
Second.....						I						
Third.....					I						I	
Fourth.....			I	I							I	
Fifth.....												
Sixth.....	I					I			I			
Seventh.....		I		I							I	
Eighth.....				I		I				I		
Ninth.....									I	I		
Tenth.....										I	I	
Eleventh.....					I				I			
Twelfth.....	2										I	
Thirteenth.....	I								I			
Fourteenth.....				I					I			
Fifteenth.....												
Sixteenth.....									I		I	
Seventeenth.....						I	I					
Eighteenth.....	I								I			
Nineteenth.....				I								I
Twentieth.....	I					I			I			
Twenty-first.....		I					I			I		
Twenty-second.....			I	I						I		
Twenty-third.....						I						
Twenty-fourth.....					2				I			
Bay View.....												
Sydenham.....												
Total.....	6	2	2	6	4	7	2		9	6	6	I

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

*Wards, Sex, Color and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
....	....	....	....	3	I	....	....	I	....	....	....	15	10	....	....
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	10	13	....	I
I	....	I	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	14	8	6	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	I	....	8	3	8	5
....	I	I	....	I	I	....	....	2	....	....	3	7	4	5	5
....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	....	I	....	I	13	9	I	2
....	....	....	....	I	2	I	....	....	....	....	....	3	9	4	3
....	I	....	....	....	I	....	....	I	2	....	....	14	13	3	I
I	....	....	....	I	....	....	I	3	....	....	....	18	6	I	I
I	....	....	....	2	2	....	I	....	2	....	I	10	8	4	2
2	I	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	2	....	....	9	8	5	4
....	....	....	....	I	....	I	....	I	....	....	I	12	2	4	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	12	5	I	I
....	....	I	....	....	....	....	I	I	....	....	....	11	5	3	9
....	....	I	....	....	I	I	....	....	3	....	....	4	8	6	2
I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	I	13	5	3	4
....	....	....	I	....	....	I	I	....	....	I	I	4	4	17	16
....	....	....	I	I	....	....	2	I	....	....	I	7	4	3	10
....	....	I	....	I	....	....	....	2	2	I	....	9	10	8	6
....	I	....	....	....	I	....	....	2	I	....	....	10	10	....	....
I	....	....	....	I	I	I	....	....	2	....	I	11	14	7	5
....	....	....	I	I	....	I	....	....	....	2	I	3	2	10	7
I	I	....	....	I	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	5	7	8	3
....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	I	....	....	11	11	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	I	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	6	4	4	17	11	7	6	23	20	8	12	234	179	107	91



## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

TABLE NO. 3—Deaths According to Age, Sex, Color and

AGES.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....					1	1		
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....	1		1					
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....	1		4	2	2	3		1
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	4	1			1	3	1	1
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....		1			1	1		
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....	1	1			1			
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....				1	1			
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....					1			1
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....								
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....		2	1	2	1		1	
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....		1		2	1		1	1
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....	1	1					1	
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....	3				2	2		1
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....	1	2	1	1	1		1	
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....	3		2	2	2	1	2	
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....	1		2	1	2	2	3	1
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....	2	1	4	1	2	1		1
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....	4	2		2	1		2	1
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....	6	4			2	3		
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....	1		2	2	1	2	1	1
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....	4	4	1	1	3	2		
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....	1	6		1	3	2		
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....	3	2			1	1		
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....		1				1		
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....								
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....								
Total.....	37	29	18	18	30	25	13	9

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

*Calendar Months, Also Average Age at Death, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
3	2	3	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
2	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	2	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
2	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
6	2	4	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
3	4	1	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	2	2	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	3	...	1
6	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	32	18	13	23	20	16	12	22	12	10	5	12	9	3	5

Continued on next page.

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

TABLE No. 3 (Continued)—Deaths According to Age, Sex, Color

AGES.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month....												
Bet. 1 and 3 mos..												
Bet. 3 and 12 mos..				1			1		2	1		
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs..												
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs..											1	
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs..	1				1							
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs..												
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs..												
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs..												
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs..					1	1						
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs..			1	1							1	
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs..				2								
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs..						1			1	1		
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs..			1	1		1				1	1	
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs..					1							1
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs..											1	
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs..									1	1	2	
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs..						1	1			1		
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs..	1			1		1			1			
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs..						1			1			
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs..	2	1				1			2	1		
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs..		1										
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs..	1				1				1			
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs..	1											
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs..												
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs..												
Total.....	6	2	2	6	4	7	2		9	6	6	1

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

III

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

*and Calendar Months, Also Average Age at Death, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	1	2	4	...	2
I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	5	...	2	2
I	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	2	...	I	10	9	7	II
...	I	...	I	I	...	...	2	I	I	I	2	16	9	7	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	5	3	2	I
...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	5	1	3	I
...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	2	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	I	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	...	I
...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	I	5	8	3	5
...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	3	2	5	6	8
...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	7	3	5	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	I	9	8	7	4
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	I	I	6	II	12	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14	2	7	4
...	...	...	...	2	I	I	...	I	3	...	...	12	II	10	4
2	...	...	...	3	I	I	...	2	...	...	...	19	6	II	4
2	...	...	I	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	8	9
I	I	I	...	3	2	I	...	4	2	I	I	26	17	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	2	...	...	...	15	15	4	7
I	...	...	...	3	I	...	I	3	I	I	...	25	15	2	3
...	2	I	...	I	...	I	...	2	4	...	...	II	18	2	I
...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	2	3	...	...	II	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	2	I	...	...	5	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
8	6	4	4	17	II	7	6	23	20	8	12	234	179	107	91

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

TABLE No. 3 (Continued)—*Average Age at Death Due to Pneumonia, and Total.*

	Average.	Total.
Of all deaths (white and colored).....	42.760	611
Of all deaths, five years and under (white and colored) .....	1.351	117
Of all deaths between five and nineteen years, inclusive (white and colored).....	14.711	37
Of all deaths over twenty years (white and colored) .....	55.633	457

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

TABLE No. 4—Deaths According to Occupation, Year 1914, Also According to Social Condition.

Artists and designers.....	1	Ironworkers .....	1
Accountants .....	1	Jobbers .....	2
Agents (commission) .....	1	Janitors .....	1
Agents (insurance) .....	1	Jewelers (dealers).....	1
Agents (real estate).....	1	Laborers .....	70
Bakers .....	1	Launderers or laundresses....	10
Barbers .....	1	Lawyers .....	1
Bartenders .....	1	Leatherworkers .....	1
Boarding-house keepers .....	1	Liquor dealers .....	1
Butchers .....	2	Machinists .....	3
Bankers .....	1	Manufacturers .....	1
Builders and contractors.....	3	Moulders .....	3
Bricklayers .....	2	Merchants .....	7
Bookkeepers, clerks .....	5	Managers .....	1
Bookbinders .....	1	Mechanics .....	1
Carpenters .....	7	Milliners .....	2
Charwomen .....	1	Mariners .....	1
Collectors .....	1	Musicians .....	1
Coachmen .....	1	Nurses .....	1
Canmakers .....	1	Painters .....	2
Cigarmakers .....	3	Packers .....	1
Coppersmiths .....	1	Physicians .....	1
Cooks .....	8	Plumbers .....	1
Compositor .....	1	Policemen and watchmen....	8
Coopers .....	1	Produce dealers .....	1
Cutters .....	1	Porters .....	3
Cloth pressers .....	1	Printers and engravers.....	1
Drivers .....	4	Saloonkeepers .....	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses	41	Salesmen .....	3
Domestics .....	41	Scissors grinders .....	1
Electrical workers .....	3	Seamen .....	4
Engineers (marine) .....	1	Steam railway employees....	5
Engineers (stationary engine)	2	Scowmen .....	1
Foremen .....	4	Street railway employees....	2
Forewomen .....	1	Shirt factory hands.....	2
Factory hands .....	1	Shoemakers .....	5
Farmers .....	4	Straw hat makers.....	1
Firemen (stationary engine)...	2	Sextons .....	1
Firemen (Fire Department)...	1	Servants .....	3
Florists .....	1	Stevedores .....	10
Fruit dealers.....	1	Stewardesses .....	1
Government employees.....	1	School children .....	8
Housewives .....	79	Tailors or tailoresses.....	3
Hodcarriers .....	1	Teamsters .....	2
Hucksters .....	1	Teachers .....	2
Hostlers .....	1	Tobacco workers .....	1

## PNEUMONIA (LOBAR).

TABLE No. 4 (Continued)—Deaths According to Occupation, Year 1914,  
Also According to Social Condition.

Upholsterers .....	1	Woodworkers .....	2
Varnishers .....	1	No occupation .....	222
Waiters .....	2		

*Social Condition.*

Unknown .....	3	Widowers .....	58
Divorced .....	3	Widows .....	86
Married .....	221		
Single .....	240	Total .....	617

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Total Death Rate and Death Rates for White and Colored Population, Based on Census of 1910, from 1903 to 1914, Inclusive.*

YEAR.	Estimated Population.*	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	White. No. of Deaths.	White. Death Rate per 1,000.	Colored No. of Deaths.	Colored. Death Rate per 1,000.
1903.....	524,417	335	0.639	219	0.494	116	1.425
1904.....	529,533	289	0.546	173	0.387	116	1.415
1905.....	534,449	350	0.655	237	0.524	113	1.370
1906.....	539,465	414	0.769	271	0.594	143	1.722
1907.....	544,481	371	0.681	237	0.514	134	1.603
1908.....	549,497	313	0.570	187	0.402	126	1.498
1909.....	554,513	370	0.667	220	0.468	150	1.772
1910.....	559,529	346	0.618	245	0.516	101	1.185
1911.....	564,547	407	0.721	270	0.564	137	1.598
1912.....	569,561	453	0.795	309	0.639	144	1.668
1913.....	574,577	562	0.978	374	0.766	188	2.165
1914.....	579,593	560	0.966	393	0.798	167	1.911

\*Corrected to July 1 of each year, according to census of 1910.



## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE No. 2—Deaths Arranged by Sex, Color,

WARDS.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
Second .....	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Third .....	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
Fourth .....	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...
Fifth .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth .....	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Seventh .....	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Eighth .....	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1
Ninth .....	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Tenth .....	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Eleventh .....	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Twelfth .....	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Thirteenth .....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fourteenth .....	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
Fifteenth .....	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1
Sixteenth .....	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1
Seventeenth .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	1
Eighteenth .....	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...
Nineteenth .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Twentieth .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-first .....	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Twenty-second .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Twenty-third .....	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Twenty-fourth .....	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...
Bay View .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydenham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	20	21	7	10	25	29	15	9

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

*Wards and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	6	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	34	17	6	19	23	10	9	25	19	4	15	6	8	3	4

Continued on next page.

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)—Deaths Arranged by Sex,

WARDS.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	I								I			
Second.....		I			I					I		
Third.....									I			
Fourth.....				2	I		I					
Fifth.....												
Sixth.....	I					I			I			
Seventh.....		I										
Eighth.....	I	I				I						
Ninth.....	I	I								I		
Tenth.....			I									
Eleventh.....		I	I			I						
Twelfth.....												
Thirteenth.....							I			I		
Fourteenth.....	I		I						I	I		
Fifteenth.....			I				I					
Sixteenth.....					I		I				I	
Seventeenth.....	I						I				I	
Eighteenth.....						I						
Nineteenth.....	I	I								I		
Twentieth.....									I			
Twenty-first.....				I		I					I	
Twenty-second.....	I											
Twenty-third.....	2	I	I									
Twenty-fourth.....	I	2			I	I				2		
Bay View.....						I	I				I	
Sydenham.....												
Total.....	II	9	5	3	4	7	6		5	7	4	

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

*Color, Wards and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I	2							I	2			9	12		
					I			2	I			6	10		
I		I	I					I	4			11	7	I	3
					I			I		2		7	4	11	4
		I			I				2			5	5	5	4
			I						I			11	11	I	4
I						I	I		I	I		7	7	3	3
	I	I	I		I	2						9	12	3	2
I	I				I			I				5	8	2	
	I	I		I	I		I	I	I	I		7	10	4	I
			I		I							2	5	5	6
I			I		I			I	2			8	9	3	3
2				I	2	2			3			6	11	3	
I	I		2					3	I		I	26	22	6	6
				I	I		I	2	2	I		6	8	11	6
		I		2					I			4	7	8	3
		I			I	I		I		I	I	4	I	12	7
I		I		2	2	I	I					7	9	4	4
				I						I		7	6		6
							I		I			3	2		I
	I						I			2		7	8	3	4
												4	2	3	2
				2		I		I	I			15	5	3	2
	I			2	2			I				8	19		I
			I		I			I				4	5	3	I
9	8	7	8	12	17	8	6	17	23	8	3	188	205	94	73

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE No. 3—Deaths According to Age, Sex,

AGES.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	I
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....	I	3	I	I	3	I	2	.....
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....	4	I	3	3	9	10	7	I
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	6	2	I	3	5	2	.....	I
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	I	.....	I
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	I	I	I
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	3	.....	.....
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....	I	I	.....	.....	I	I	3	.....
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....	I	3	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....	I	5	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....	.....	I	.....	I	I	I	.....	.....
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20	21	7	10	25	29	15	9

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

*Color and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	4	2	...	1	3	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
9	9	3	2	5	7	2	4	7	6	...	2	3	1	...	1
5	4	6	...	5	2	3	3	4	3	3	5	1	...	...	1
3	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
5	7	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
1	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	34	17	6	19	23	10	9	25	19	4	15	6	8	3	4

Continued on next page.

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE NO. 3 (Continued)—Deaths According to Age,

AGES.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 1 and 3 mos...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 3 and 12 mos...	3	2	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	3	I	...
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs...	I	2	I	2	I	2	3	...	2	I	2	...
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs...	I	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs...	2	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	I	...
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs...	I	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	I	...	...
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	II	9	5	3	4	7	6	....	5	7	4	....

## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

*Sex, Color and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	I	2	2	I	I	.....	12	12	8	3
.....	I	3	2	2	2	.....	I	4	.....	.....	2	17	17	8	7
3	4	I	2	.....	3	3	.....	I	4	2	.....	46	50	23	15
I	.....	.....	I	3	I	.....	.....	2	3	I	.....	36	22	20	16
I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	8	7	3	6
.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I	4	4	.....
.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	I	5	2
.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	4	6	I	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....
.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	3	.....	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	I	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	2	2	2
.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	3	3	I	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	I	I	I	I	.....	5	3	3	I
I	.....	.....	.....	2	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	5	8	2	2
I	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	4	.....	.....	7	10	6	I
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	I	.....	.....	I	I	.....	6	11	2	I
.....	I	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	12	23	I	I
.....	.....	.....	I	.....	2	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	4	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	2	2	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	8	7	8	12	17	8	6	17	23	8	3	188	205	94	73



## BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE No. 4—Deaths According to Occupations and Social Condition,  
Year 1914.

Butchers .....	1	Machinists .....	1
Bricklayers .....	1	Manufacturers .....	1
Bookkeepers, clerks.....	4	Merchants .....	2
Broommakers .....	1	Painters .....	2
Carpenters .....	1	Plasterers .....	1
Cementworkers .....	1	Paperhangers .....	1
Cigarmakers .....	1	Plumbers .....	2
Cooks .....	2	Policemen and watchmen.....	1
Drivers .....	2	Religieuse .....	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses	1	Restaurant keepers.....	2
Domestics .....	14	Ropemakers .....	1
Fruit dealers .....	1	Steam railway employees....	1
Grocers .....	2	Shoemakers .....	1
Glassblowers .....	2	Storekeepers .....	1
Hairdressers .....	1	Stevedores .....	1
Housewives .....	38	School children.....	8
Hucksters .....	1	Tailors or tailoresses.....	1
Hostlers .....	2	Tanners .....	1
Janitors .....	2	Waiters .....	1
Jewelers (dealers).....	1	Woodworkers .....	1
Laborers .....	20	No occupation.....	426
Launderers or laundresses....	4		

## Social Condition.

Unknown .....	2	Widows .....	54
Divorced .....	1	Widowers .....	28
Single .....	413		
Married .....	62	Total.....	560



## BRONCHITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC).

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing Deaths According to Color,*

WARDS.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....					3			
Second .....								
Third .....		I			I			
Fourth .....	I		I		I			
Fifth .....								
Sixth .....					I			
Seventh .....								I
Eighth .....	I	I				I		
Ninth .....				I	I		I	
Tenth .....				I	I			
Eleventh .....	I	I			I	I		
Twelfth .....		I				I		
Thirteenth .....		I	I		I			
Fourteenth .....								
Fifteenth .....		I	I	I	I			
Sixteenth .....								
Seventeenth .....				I	I			
Eighteenth .....								
Nineteenth .....								
Twentieth .....						I		
Twenty-first .....		I	I					I
Twenty-second .....								
Twenty-third .....	I							
Twenty-fourth .....						I		
Bay View .....								
Sydenham .....								
Total .....	4	7	4	4	12	5	1	2

## BRONCHITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC).

*Sex, Wards and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2					I										
				I				I							
								2	I						
I								I						I	
						I									
	I			2	I					I					
				2											
2					I							I			
	I								I						
	I			I	I										
		I													
							I			2	I				
								I							
															I
I		2			I										
	I									I		I			
														I	
	I				I										
						I									
I	I					I						I			
I	I				I										
I															
9	7	3		6	8	3	I	5	2	4	I	I	2	2	I

Continued on next page.

## BRONCHITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC).

TABLE NO. 1 (Continued)—Showing Deaths According to

WARDS.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....												
Second.....	I											
Third.....					I							
Fourth.....												
Fifth.....												
Sixth.....		I			I				I		I	
Seventh.....												
Eighth.....												
Ninth.....										I		
Tenth.....												
Eleventh.....												
Twelfth.....			I									
Thirteenth.....						I						
Fourteenth.....												
Fifteenth.....			I									
Sixteenth.....									I			
Seventeenth.....						I					I	
Eighteenth.....			I									
Nineteenth.....			2									
Twentieth.....											I	
Twenty-first.....	I											
Twenty-second.....							I					
Twenty-third.....		I										
Twenty-fourth.....					2							
Bay View.....												
Sydenham.....												
Total.....	2	2	5		2	2	2	I	2	3	I	

## BRONCHITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC).

*Color, Sex, Wards and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	2	I	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....
.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
.....	I	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	3	I	.....
.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	I
I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	I	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....
I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	I
.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	2	4	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	2	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	I	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	3	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	3	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	2	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	I	.....	.....	2	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	I
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	3	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	8	.....	I	8	8	.....	.....	3	5	I	.....	54	58	28	12

## BRONCHITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC).

TABLE No. 2—Showing Deaths According to Age,

AGES.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....			1		1			
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....				1	1			
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....	1		1	2	2		1	1
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	1	1						
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....					1			
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....								
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....								
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....								
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....								
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....			1					1
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....								
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....								
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....								
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....		1						
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....								
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....								
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....				1		1		
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....			1		1			
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....					1			
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....					1			
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....	2	1			1			
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....		1			3	1		
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....		2			1	1		
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....		1						
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....					1			
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....								
Total.....	4	7	4	4	12	5	1	2

## BRONCHITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC).

*Color, Sex and Calendar Months, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
....	I	....	....	I	2	....	....	I	I	....	....	....	....	....	....
I	I	....	....	....	....	I	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
I	....	I	....	I	I	I	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	I	....
I	I	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	I	....	....
I	....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	....	....	....
....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	I	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	I	....	....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	....	....	I	....	....	....
....	I	....	....	....	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
I	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	I	I	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	2	I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	I	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	7	3	....	6	8	3	I	5	2	4	I	I	2	2	I

Continued on next page.



## BRONCHITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC).

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths According*

AGES.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Bet. 1 and 3 mos..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....
Bet. 3 and 12 mos..	.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs..	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs..	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs..	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs..	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs..	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	5	.....	2	2	2	I	.....	2	3	I



## ALIMENTARY CANAL.

TABLE NO. 1—Showing Deaths by

MONTHS.	Under 1 Month.				Between 1 and 3 Months.				Between 3 and 12 Months.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January.....	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
February.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
March.....	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	...	...
April.....	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	1
May.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	2	...
June.....	2	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	7	6	...	...
July.....	5	1	...	1	11	11	6	3	48	40	11	8
August.....	1	3	...	1	11	9	2	2	40	26	8	8
September.....	3	2	1	...	6	7	2	2	19	14	6	6
October.....	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	1	11	17	5	3
November.....	...	1	...	...	6	5	2	1	7	12	1	1
December.....	...	1	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	2	...	1
Total.....	15	12	1	2	51	47	16	10	141	126	37	28

## ALIMENTARY CANAL.

*Months, Age, Color and Sex, Year 1914.*

Between 1 and 2 Years.				Between 2 and 3 Years.				Between 3 and 4 Years.				Between 4 and 5 Years.				Total.				Grand Total.
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	10
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	13
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	2	15
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	...	12
...	9	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	13	3	1	29
10	4	8	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	62	17	12	167
4	8	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	47	12	11	133
3	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	34	32	11	10	87
7	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	24	7	5	55
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	21	4	3	48
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	3	15
39	35	6	5	7	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	254	228	61	47	590

## ALIMENTARY CANAL.

TABLE NO. 2—Showing Deaths by

WARDS.	Under 1 Month.				Between 1 and 3 Months.				Between 3 and 12 Months.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	..	2	..	..	6	4	..	1	17	19	..	..
Second.....	2	2	..	..	3	8	..	..	22	17	..	..
Third.....	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	9	1	..
Fourth.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	..
Fifth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3
Sixth.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	3	..	1
Seventh.....	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	6	2	4	1
Eighth.....	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	5	1	..
Ninth.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	..	1
Tenth.....	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
Eleventh.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Twelfth.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..
Thirteenth.....	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	3	2	..	..
Fourteenth.....	1	1	..	..	7	4	1	1	3	6	2	..
Fifteenth.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	3
Sixteenth.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	2	..	..
Seventeenth.....	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	4	1	..	6	10
Eighteenth.....	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	7	5	..
Nineteenth.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	7	8	2	..
Twentieth.....	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	4	8	..	..
Twenty-first.....	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	7	11	3	2
Twenty-second.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	1	1
Twenty-third.....	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	1	4	3	3	3
Twenty-fourth.....	2	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	14	13	..	..
Total.....	15	12	1	2	51	47	16	10	141	126	37	28

## ALIMENTARY CANAL.

Wards, Age, Color and Sex, Year 1914.

Between 1 and 2 Years.				Between 2 and 3 Years.				Between 3 and 4 Years.				Between 4 and 5 Years.				Total.				Grand Total.
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	32	...	1	62		
5	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	30	...	1	65		
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	...	...	26		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	...	11		
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	10		
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	2	1	16		
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	6	6	1	22		
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	22		
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	2	12		
3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	1	18		
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	12		
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	10		
5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	...	...	18		
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	4	1	30		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	4	19		
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	10		
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	16	29		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	5	...	27		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	...	22		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	...		
4	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	20		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	18	...	...	40		
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	1	16		
2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	3	5	28		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21	...	...	45		
39	35	6	5	7	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	254	228	61	47	590

## INANITION.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing Deaths by*

MONTHS.	Under 1 Month.				Between 1 and 3 Months.				Between 3 and 12 Months.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January.....	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
February.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
March.....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
April.....	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
May.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
June.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
July.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
August.....	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
October.....	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
November.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
December.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	14	10	4	4	5	1	2	2	4	3	1	1

## INANITION.

*Months, Age, Color and Sex, Year 1914.*

Between 1 and 2 Years.				Between 2 and 3 Years.				Between 3 and 4 Years.				Between 4 and 5 Years.				Total.				Grand Total.
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	6
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	8	8	53



## INANITION.

TABLE NO. 2—Showing Deaths by

WARDS.	Under 1 Month.				Between 1 and 3 Months.				Between 3 and 12 Months.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Third.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth.....	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh.....	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Eighth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ninth.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tenth.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eleventh.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twelfth.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirteenth.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourteenth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fifteenth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixteenth.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seventeenth.....	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighteenth.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Nineteenth.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twentieth.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-first.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-second.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-third.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-fourth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	14	10	4	4	5	1	2	2	4	3	1	1

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*Wards, Age, Color and Sex, Year 1914.*

[illegible]

## MARASMUS.

TABLE NO. 1—Showing Deaths by

MONTHS.	Under 1 Month.				Between 1 and 3 Months.				Between 3 and 12 Months.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January.....	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
February.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
March.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
April.....	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
May.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...
June.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
July.....	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...
August.....	1	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	2	2	...
September.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...
October.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
November.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
December.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total.....	10	6	1	...	9	12	...	1	21	10	8	1

## MARASMUS.

*Months, Age, Color and Sex, Year 1914.*

Between 1 and 2 Years.				Between 2 and 3 Years.				Between 3 and 4 Years.				Between 4 and 5 Years.				Total.				Grand Total.
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	1	...	1	...				...				...				2	4	...	1	7
...				...				...				...				2	1	...	...	3
...				...				...				...				1	2	...	...	3
...				...				...				...				7	3	1	...	11
...				...			1	...				...				5	1	...	2	8
...	1		1	...				...				...				5	3	1	1	8
...				...				...				...				3	3	1	...	7
...				...				...				...				8	9	2	...	19
...				...				...				...				4	2	2	...	8
...	1			...				...				...				1	1	1	...	3
...				...				...				...				3	1	1	1	6
...				...				...				...				...	2	...	...	2
1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	30	9	5	85

## MARASMUS.

TABLE NO. 2—Showing Deaths by

WARDS.	Under 1 Month.				Between 1 and 3 Months.				Between 3 and 12 Months.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Second.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Third.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourth.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fifth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Sixth.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Seventh.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eighth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Ninth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenth.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Eleventh.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twelfth.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Thirteenth.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fourteenth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Fifteenth.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Sixteenth.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Seventeenth.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eighteenth.....	3	4	..	..	4	6	..	..	1	2	..	..
Nineteenth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Twentieth.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Twenty-first.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Twenty-second.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Twenty-third.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Twenty-fourth.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
Total.....	10	6	1	....	9	12	...	1	21	10	8	1

## MARASMUS.

Wards, Age, Color and Sex, Year 1914.

Between 1 and 2 Years.				Between 2 and 3 Years.				Between 3 and 4 Years.				Between 4 and 5 Years.				Total.				Grand Total.
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</					



## CANCER.

TABLE NO. 1—*Total Deaths (Residents only) and Death Rates for White and Colored Population, Based on Census of 1910, from 1903 to 1914, Inclusive.*

YEAR.	Estimated Population.*	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	White. No. of Deaths.	White. Death Rate per 1,000.	Colored. No. of Deaths.	Colored. Death Rate per 1,000.
1903.....	524,407	311	0.593	285	0.621	26	0.319
1904.....	529,423	375	0.708	331	0.739	44	0.537
1905.....	534,439	376	0.704	323	0.715	57	0.690
1906.....	539,455	392	0.727	341	0.725	51	0.614
1907.....	544,471	400	0.735	347	0.753	53	0.646
1908.....	549,497	414	0.753	355	0.763	59	0.701
1909.....	554,513	403	0.727	351	0.747	52	0.614
1910.....	559,529	472	0.844	420	0.885	52	0.610
1911.....	564,547	465	0.824	410	0.856	55	0.641
1912.....	569,561	484	0.849	425	0.879	59	0.683
1913.....	574,577	602	1.047	514	1.053	88	1.013
1914.....	579,593	518	0.893	438	0.889	80	0.915

\*Corrected to July 1 of each year, according to census of 1910.



CANCER.  
TABLE No. 2—*Average Age at Death in Year 1914—Average at Death both White and Colored.*

	White.			Colored.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Number of deaths.....	163	275	438	20	60	80	183	335	518
Combined number of years.	9,291.23	17,004.72	26,295.95	1,058.74	3,051.90	4,110.64	10,349.97	20,056.62	30,406.59
Average age in years.....	57.001	61.835	60.036	52.937	50.865	51.383	56.556	59.870	58.609

## CANCER.

TABLE No. 3.—Deaths Due to Cancer of the Seven Organs Most Frequently Involved Primarily, Giving the Average Age at Death, Year 1914.

ORGAN INVOLVED.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.				Average age of white and colored combined.	
	White.		Colored.		Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Liver.....	16	50	1	5	72	59.236	60.355	55.000	51.400	59.410
Stomach.....	48	44	10	6	108	57.302	62.251	53.733	56.346	58.934
Uterus.....	.....	55	.....	24	79	.....	53.605	.....	44.649	50.884
Breast.....	.....	48	.....	11	59	.....	57.760	.....	51.787	56.646
Esophagus.....	6	1	2	1	10	61.555	49.160	46.705	64.580	57.648
Rectum.....	9	10	.....	1	20	59.944	61.022	.....	52.000	60.086
Intestines.....	7	11	.....	4	22	51.008	58.696	.....	56.000	55.760

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

TABLE No. 2—*Showing Deaths by Age,*

AGES.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	2	I	.....
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....	3	.....	I	.....	I	I	.....	.....
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....	2	4	.....	I	I	I	I	I
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....	4	I	I	.....	I	5	.....	.....
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....	2	3	2	.....	I	3	.....	3
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....	5	5	.....	I	3	4	3	.....
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....	5	4	I	.....	I	2	I	I
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....	4	3	.....	I	4	4	I	.....
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	3	I	.....
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....	.....	I	.....	2	3	3	.....	I
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	34	36	6	6	18	33	9	8

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

*Months, Color and Sex, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	I	I	.....	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I	I	I	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	I
I	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	I	I	I	I	3	2	3	I
3	5	I	2	3	2	4	I	I	I	.....	I	I	3	.....	1
2	3	2	.....	2	I	.....	.....	6	2	.....	2	3	2	I	.....
4	4	I	2	8	I	I	.....	6	3	.....	I	5	2	I	.....
3	3	I	I	4	2	2	.....	3	5	I	I	2	2	.....	.....
5	3	3	I	4	I	I	.....	5	4	I	2	I	3	I	.....
5	7	I	I	5	4	I	.....	5	4	.....	I	6	.....	.....	.....
5	2	I	I	4	6	.....	.....	5	6	I	.....	3	3	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	I	2	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
I	.....	.....	I	I	2	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	31	10	10	38	24	12	5	40	37	7	10	33	20	7	3

Continued on next page.

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths by*

AGES.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month....												
Bet. 1 and 3 mos....												
Bet. 3 and 12 mos....												
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs....												
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs....												
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs....												
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs....												
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs....					I					I		
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs....					I							
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs....			I									
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs....						I		I				
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs....							I	I				
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs....		2				I			I		I	
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs....	3	I	I		2	4		I	I		3	
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs....	2	3	I	I	3	2	I	2	I	2	I	I
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs....	2	3	I	2	2	3	2		2			
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs....	I	I	2	I	I		I			2	3	I
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs....	2	4	I		5	3	I	I	3	I	2	
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs....	3	I			2	4	I			2		
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs....	2	5	I		2	3		2	5	4		
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs....	I			I	3	6		I	I	7		
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs....	3	3			I	4		2		I		
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs....	2	I			I	2		I	4			
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs....	I	2			2							
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs....		I										
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs....												
Total.....	22	27	8	5	26	33	7	12	18	20	10	2

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

*Age, Months, Color and Sex, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	2	I	.....
.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	4	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	I	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	5	4	2	2
I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	2	I	I	I	6	3	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	2	5	2	I
.....	2	.....	2	I	.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	6	11	5	5
I	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	I	I	.....	.....	19	15	11	6
.....	.....	I	.....	2	.....	3	2	3	3	.....	I	22	26	13	14
3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	I	4	3	5	I	I	29	28	8	11
6	3	I	2	4	2	I	.....	3	I	2	2	43	25	14	9
2	.....	I	.....	I	I	.....	I	4	3	.....	I	32	30	11	8
I	7	.....	.....	I	6	I	.....	8	3	I	2	38	43	12	6
4	2	I	.....	5	4	I	.....	4	6	I	.....	49	45	8	5
I	I	.....	.....	3	2	I	.....	6	3	I	I	40	43	5	5
I	I	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	6	I	.....	22	36	2	2
I	.....	.....	.....	I	2	.....	I	I	I	.....	I	17	14	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	21	5	4	24	29	12	10	41	36	8	11	350	347	101	86

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

TABLE No. 3—*Showing Deaths by Occupation and Social Condition,  
Year 1914.*

Attorneys .....	1	Farm laborer .....	1
Agents (commission) .....	1	Firemen (stationary engine) ..	1
Brewers .....	1	Firemen (Fire Department) ..	1
Bakers .....	5	Foundry workers .....	1
Barbers .....	4	Florists .....	1
Bartenders .....	2	Grocers .....	1
Boarding-house keepers .....	2	Gold and silversmiths .....	1
Brokers (commercial) .....	1	Glassblowers .....	1
Butchers .....	5	Government employees .....	1
Builders and contractors .....	3	Hatters .....	1
Brassworkers .....	2	Housewives .....	193
Bricklayers .....	2	Hucksters .....	2
Boxmakers .....	2	Ice dealers .....	1
Bookkeepers, clerks .....	19	Inspectors .....	1
Boat captains .....	1	Ironworkers .....	2
Carpenters .....	18	Jobbers .....	2
Candymakers .....	1	Janitors .....	3
Chambermaids .....	2	Jewelers (dealers) .....	2
Chefs .....	1	Junk dealers .....	1
Coal dealers .....	2	Laborers .....	82
Confectioners .....	1	Launderers or laundresses ..	13
Cattle dealers .....	1	Laundry work (steam) .....	2
Cabinetmakers .....	2	Lamplighters .....	1
Collectors .....	1	Lawyers .....	1
Coachmen .....	2	Liquor dealers .....	1
Canmakers .....	4	Machinists .....	6
Cigarmakers .....	5	Manufacturers .....	2
Cooks .....	8	Machine manufacturers .....	1
Conductor (not specified) ..	1	Moulders .....	4
Coppersmiths .....	1	Merchants .....	10
Coopers .....	1	Managers .....	2
Drivers .....	13	Midwives .....	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses	5	Millers .....	1
Druggists .....	1	Mill hands .....	1
Dentists .....	1	Mariners .....	3
Doctors .....	1	Ministers .....	2
Domestics .....	50	Musicians .....	1
Enamel workers .....	1	Organmakers .....	1
Electrical workers .....	1	Oyster shuckers .....	1
Engineers (marine) .....	1	Painters .....	1
Engineers (civil) .....	1	Plasterers .....	3
Engineers (stationary engine)	3	Preachers .....	2
Elevator boys .....	1	Packers .....	1
Foremen .....	7	Pavers .....	1
Furniture movers .....	1	Paperhangers .....	1
Factory hands .....	2	Physicians .....	6
Farmers .....	3	Plumbers .....	2

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

TABLE No. 3 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths by Occupation and Social Condition, Year 1914.*

Policemen and watchmen....	7	Storekeepers .....	3
Produce dealers .....	3	Servants .....	6
Porters .....	4	Superintendents .....	1
Printers and engravers....	2	Steamfitters .....	1
Religieuse .....	1	Stewards .....	1
Roofers .....	2	Stewardesses .....	1
Restaurant keepers .....	1	Stevedores .....	2
Saloonkeepers .....	3	School children .....	6
Salesmen .....	9	Tailors or tailoresses....	6
Saleswomen .....	2	Tanners .....	1
Seamen .....	3	Teamsters .....	1
Steam railway employees....	8	Teachers .....	5
Street railway employees....	1	Tinners .....	4
Shirt factory hands.....	1	Upholsterers .....	1
Shoemakers .....	7	Waiters .....	3
Straw hat factory.....	1	Weavers .....	1
Sextons .....	1	Woodworkers .....	1
Ship carpenters .....	1	No occupation .....	219

*Social Condition.*

Unknown .....	4	Widows .....	178
Divorced .....	3	Widowers .....	93
Married .....	437		
Single .....	169	Total.....	884



## TYPHOID FEVER.

TABLE No. 1—*Showing Deaths by Wards, Color, Sex*

WARDS.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....								
Second.....	I							
Third.....								
Fourth.....								
Fifth.....								
Sixth.....					I			
Seventh.....	I	I						
Eighth.....								
Ninth.....								
Tenth.....								
Eleventh.....			I				I	
Twelfth.....		I		I				
Thirteenth.....								
Fourteenth.....					I			I
Fifteenth.....						I		
Sixteenth.....								
Seventeenth.....	I						I	
Eighteenth.....								
Nineteenth.....								
Twentieth.....		I						
Twenty-first.....	I							
Twenty-second.....								
Twenty-third.....								
Twenty-fourth.....								
Bay View.....								
Sydenham.....								
Total.....	4	3	I	I	2	I	2	I



## TYPHOID FEVER.

TABLE No. 1 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths by Wards, Color,*

WARDS.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....					I				I	I		
Second .....						I			I			
Third .....												
Fourth .....										I		
Fifth .....							I					
Sixth .....									I			
Seventh .....			I									
Eighth .....												
Ninth .....					I							
Tenth .....		I										
Eleventh .....												I
Twelfth .....					2							I
Thirteenth .....									I			
Fourteenth .....			I									
Fifteenth .....									2	I		
Sixteenth .....		I				I						
Seventeenth .....								I				
Eighteenth .....									I			
Nineteenth .....					I							
Twentieth .....										I		
Twenty-first .....	I									I		
Twenty-second .....									I			
Twenty-third .....												
Twenty-fourth .....	I									I		
Bay View .....												
Sydenham .....												
Total .....	2	3	I		5	2	I	I	8	6		2

## TYPHOID FEVER.

*Sex and Calendar Months (Residents Only), Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	4	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....
I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....
.....	I	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	5	I	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I	I	5	.....	I
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	I	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	3	2
.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3
I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	3	I	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I	.....	I
.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	I
I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	I	.....	.....
I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
I	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....
I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	9	2	I	6	10	.....	.....	7	2	.....	I	50	46	9	9

## TYPHOID FEVER.

TABLE No. 2—*Showing Deaths by Age, Sex, Color*

AGES.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....								
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....								
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....								
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....								
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....								
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....								
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....								
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....			1					
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....								
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....	1						1	
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....	2	2						1
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....	1				1	1	1	
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....			1					
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....								
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....						1		
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....								
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....								
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....								
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....								
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....					1			
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....								
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....								
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....								
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....								
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....								
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....								
Total.....	4	3	1	1	2	1	2	1



## TYPHOID FEVER.

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths by Age, Sex,*

AGES.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....												
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....												
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....												
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....									1			
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....						1						
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....									1			
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....												
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....									1			
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....										1		
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....										1		1
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....					1		1	1		2		1
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....			1						1			
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....	1		1		1							
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....	1								1	1		
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....					1				2			
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....					2							
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....												
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....										1		
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....						1						
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....												
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....		1							1			
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....												
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....												
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....												
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....												
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....												
Total.....	2	3	1		5	2	1	1	8	6		2





## TYPHOID FEVER.

TABLE No. 3—*Showing Deaths by Occupation and Social Condition (Residents Only), Year 1914.*

Agents (insurance).....	1	Laborers .....	11
Bakers .....	2	Moulders .....	1
Barbers .....	1	Merchants .....	2
Builders and contractors....	1	Nurses .....	1
Bricklayers .....	1	Painters .....	1
Blacksmiths .....	1	Physicians .....	1
Boxmakers .....	1	Policemen and watchmen....	1
Bookkeepers, clerks.....	3	Porters .....	1
Carpenters .....	2	Salesmen .....	1
Chauffeurs .....	1	Saleswomen .....	3
Collectors .....	1	Seamen .....	1
Drivers .....	1	Street railway employees....	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses	3	Servants .....	1
Domestics .....	7	Stenographers .....	1
Firemen (stationary engine)..	1	School children .....	8
Glassblowers .....	1	Teachers .....	1
Hatters .....	1	Tinners .....	1
Housewives .....	22	Telegraph operators.....	1
Hostlers .....	1	Waiters .....	1
Ironworkers .....	1	No occupation.....	22

*Social Condition.*

Married .....	52	Widowers .....	2
Single .....	55	Divorced .....	1
Widows .....	4	Total.....	114



## SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing Deaths by Wards,*

WARDS.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sixth.....	*1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Seventh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Thirteenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fifteenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixteenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventeenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighteenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twentieth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-first.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-second.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-fourth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bay View.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....

\*Died in Sydenham.

## SCARLET FEVER.

*Months, Color and Sex, Year 1914.*

March.				April.				May.				June.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.
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7	2	2	I	2	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	I	.	.	I

**Continued on next page.**

## SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE No. 1 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths by*

WARDS.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....												
Second .....						I						
Third .....												
Fourth .....												
Fifth .....												
Sixth .....												
Seventh .....												
Eighth .....												
Ninth .....												
Tenth .....												
Eleventh .....												
Twelfth .....												
Thirteenth .....												
Fourteenth .....												
Fifteenth .....							I	I				
Sixteenth .....												
Seventeenth .....												
Eighteenth .....												
Nineteenth .....												
Twentieth .....												
Twenty-first .....				I								
Twenty-second .....												
Twenty-third .....												
Twenty-fourth .....												
Bay View .....												
Sydenham .....												
Total .....				I		I	I	I				

## SCARLET FEVER.

*Wards, Months, Color and Sex, Year 1914.*

October.				November.				December.				Total.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	*	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.
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I	I	.	.	.	2	.	.	I	.	.	.	I4	I4	3	4

\*Died in Sydenham.

## SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE No. 2—Showing Deaths by Age,

AGES.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....								
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....								
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....								
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....						1		
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....	1							
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....								
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....					1			
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....		1				2		
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....		2						
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....								
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....								
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....								
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....								
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....								
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....								
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....						1		
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....								
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....								
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....								
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....								
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....								
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....								
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....								
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....								
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....								
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....								
Total.....	1	3			1	4		





## SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths*

AGES.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....												
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....												
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....												
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....												
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....												
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....							I					
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....				I								
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....						I		I				
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....												
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....												
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....												
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....												
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....												
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....												
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....												
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....												
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....												
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....												
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....												
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....												
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....												
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....												
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....												
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....												
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....												
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....												
Total.....				I		I	I	I				



## WHOOPING COUGH.

TABLE NO. 1—Showing Deaths by Wards,

WARDS.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....								
Second .....								
Third .....								
Fourth .....				2				
Fifth .....								
Sixth .....								
Seventh .....								
Eighth .....	I				I	I		
Ninth .....								
Tenth .....								
Eleventh .....								
Twelfth .....		I						
Thirteenth .....								
Fourteenth .....								
Fifteenth .....								
Sixteenth .....								
Seventeenth .....								
Eighteenth .....			I					I
Nineteenth .....		I					I	
Twentieth .....								
Twenty-first .....								
Twenty-second .....								
Twenty-third .....						I		
Twenty-fourth .....								
Bay View .....								
Sydenham .....								
Total .....	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	I



## WHOOPIING COUGH.

TABLE NO. I (Continued)—*Showing Deaths by*

WARDS.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First .....	I					I						
Second .....												
Third .....												
Fourth .....												
Fifth .....		I		I								
Sixth .....		I									I	
Seventh .....												
Eighth .....	I		I									
Ninth .....												
Tenth .....									I			
Eleventh .....												
Twelfth .....		2		1								
Thirteenth .....												I
Fourteenth .....			2									
Fifteenth .....				I			I					
Sixteenth .....						I		3				
Seventeenth .....			I	I								
Eighteenth .....												
Nineteenth .....												
Twentieth .....			I									
Twenty-first .....			I	I		I		I				
Twenty-second .....		I										
Twenty-third .....												
Twenty-fourth .....		I										
Bay View .....												
Sydenham .....												
Total .....	2	6	6	5	3	I	4	I			I	I



## WHOOPIING COUGH.

TABLE No. 2—Showing Deaths by Age,

AGES.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....								
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....						1		
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....	1			1		1	1	1
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....		1	1		1			
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....								
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....				1				
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....		1						
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....								
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....								
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....								
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....								
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....								
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....								
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....								
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....								
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....								
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....								
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....								
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....								
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....								
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....								
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....								
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....								
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....								
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....								
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....								
Total.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1





## WHOOPIING COUGH.

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths*

AGES.	July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....												
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....				1								
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....	1	3	4	2	2		1					1
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1			1	
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....				1								
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....												
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....												
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....												
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....												
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....												
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....												
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....												
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....												
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....												
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....												
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....												
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....												
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....												
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....												
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....												
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....												
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....												
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....												
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....												
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....												
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....												
Total.....	2	6	6	5	3	1	4	1			1	1



## MEASLES.

TABLE No. 1.—*Showing Deaths by Wards*

WARDS.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....								
Second.....								
Third.....								
Fourth.....								
Fifth.....								
Sixth.....								
Seventh.....								
Eighth.....								
Ninth.....								
Tenth.....								
Eleventh.....								
Twelfth.....								
Thirteenth.....								
Fourteenth.....								
Fifteenth.....								
Sixteenth.....			I					
Seventeenth.....								
Eighteenth.....			I		I			
Nineteenth.....								
Twentieth.....								
Twenty-first.....								
Twenty-second.....								
Twenty-third.....								
Twenty-fourth.....								
Bay View.....								
Sydenham.....								
Total.....		2			I			







## MEASLES.

TABLE No. 2—Showing Deaths by Age,

Ages.	January.				February.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.....								
Bet. 1 and 3 mos.....								
Bet. 3 and 12 mos.....								
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....			I					
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....								
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....					I			
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....								
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs.....								
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs.....			I					
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs.....								
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs.....								
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs.....								
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs.....								
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs.....								
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs.....								
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs.....								
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs.....								
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs.....								
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs.....								
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs.....								
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs.....								
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs.....								
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs.....								
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs.....								
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs.....								
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs.....								
Total.....		2			I			





## REPORT OF THE

## MEASLES.

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)—*Showing Deaths*[illegible]





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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
QUARANTINE STATION

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### Report of the Quarantine Station.

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BALTIMORE, January 2, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,

*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I herewith submit my annual report of Quarantine Station and Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1914.

Seven hundred and fifty vessels were boarded and inspected during the year. The crews numbered 26,499, and passengers carried were 21,349, making a total of 47,798 persons examined during the year.

The total receipts of the Station from all sources during the year amounted to \$18,512.97.

Three hundred and fifty-four cases of smallpox were treated in the Hospital and 92 suspects or contacts cared for in the Detention House, making a total of 446 persons received and cared for during the year.

One case of smallpox was in the Hospital from the year 1913. Three hundred and twenty-seven cases came from the city, 18 from the counties and vessels, and eight cases developed in the Detention House among the contacts. In addition to this number of patients there were also received in the Detention House 82 contacts from the city and 10 from the counties and vessels.

There were four deaths in the Hospital from smallpox during the year.

The tables herewith show more in detail the work of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. L. RICHARDSON, M. D.,

*Quarantine Officer.*

TABLE NO. 1—*Number of Vessels Boarded and Inspected and the Number of Persons Examined at Quarantine Station During the Year Ending December 31, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Number of Vessels Inspected.	Number of Persons Inspected.		
		Crews.	Passengers.	Total.
January.....	46	1,911	1,743	3,654
February.....	48	1,948	2,007	3,955
March.....	54	2,077	3,315	5,392
April.....	55	2,152	4,401	6,553
May.....	62	2,560	3,754	6,314
June.....	72	2,664	2,926	5,590
July.....	69	3,019	3,167	6,186
August.....	60	1,663	9	1,672
September.....	74	2,451	11	2,462
October.....	65	1,814	9	1,823
November.....	76	2,090	4	2,094
December.....	69	2,100	3	2,103
Total.....	750	26,499	21,349	47,798

TABLE NO. 2—*Amount of Money Received for Quarantine Fees and Paid into the City Treasury During the Year Ending December 31, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Vessels.	Care of Patients, Fumigation of Vessels, etc.	Total.
January.....	\$1,172 07	\$262 00	\$1,434 07
February.....	1,223 26	220 00	1,443 26
March.....	1,127 42	180 00	1,307 42
April.....	1,328 81	39 25	1,368 06
May.....	1,286 70	281 10	1,567 80
June.....	1,404 33	305 00	1,838 91
July.....	1,556 01	380 30	1,936 31
August.....	1,066 89	275 00	1,341 89
September.....	1,533 91	305 00	1,838 91
October.....	1,230 44	165 00	1,455 44
November.....	1,475 16	125 00	1,600 16
December.....	1,420 32	90 00	1,510 32
Total.....	\$15,885 32	\$2,627 65	\$18,512 97



TABLE NO. 3—*Number of Patients Treated and Suspects Detained at Quarantine Hospital During the Year Ending December 31, 1914.*

DISEASE.	Remaining in Hospital from 1913.	Received in 1914.	Total.	Discharged in 1914.	Deaths in 1914.	Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1914.	Total.
Smallpox .....	1	353	354	350	4	.....	354
Suspects .....	.....	92	92	92	.....	.....	92
Total.....	1	445	446	442	4	.....	446

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# TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS

OF BALTIMORE CITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914

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**VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914.**

Estimated population (as of July 1, 1914).....	579,593
(White, 492,226; colored, 87,367.)	
Births reported—white males.....	5,477
Births reported—white females.....	5,188
	———— 10,665
Births reported—colored males.....	965
Births reported—colored females.....	1,007
	———— 1,972
Total births reported.....	12,637
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population, whole.....	21.98
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population, white.....	21.67
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population, colored.....	23.71
Total mortality—white males.....	4,219
Total mortality—white females.....	3,695
	———— 7,914
Total mortality—colored males.....	1,368
Total mortality—colored females.....	1,269
	———— 2,637
Total deaths reported.....	10,551
Annual death rate per 1,000 of the population, whole.....	18.20
Annual death rate per 1,000 of the population, less non-resi-	
dents.....	17.20
Annual death rate per 1,000 of the population, white.....	16.08
Annual death rate per 1,000 of the population, less non-resi-	
dents.....	15.09
Annual death rate per 1,000 of the population, colored.....	30.18
Annual death rate per 1,000 of the population, less non-resi-	
dents.....	29.10
Total deaths from typhoid fever .....	130
Total deaths from measles .....	6
Total deaths from scarlet fever.....	36
Total deaths from whooping cough.....	90
Total deaths from diphtheria and croup.....	91

Total deaths from influenza .....	72
Total deaths from dysentery .....	9
Total deaths from tuberculosis .....	1,145
Total deaths from other forms of tuberculosis.....	199
Total deaths from cancer .....	596
Total deaths from anaemia .....	24
Total deaths from diseases of the heart.....	1,067
Total deaths from bronchitis .....	159
Total deaths from pneumonia .....	1,201
Total deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis, under two years..	564
Total deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis, over two years...	78
Total deaths from Bright's disease.....	798
Total deaths from puerperal hemorrhage .....	11
Total deaths from puerperal septicaemia .....	35
Total deaths from puerperal convulsions .....	15
Total deaths from sunstroke and heat.....	14
Total deaths from accidents .....	402
Total deaths from suicides .....	138
Total deaths from homicides .....	43
Total deaths of children under five years.....	2,632

*Deaths in Public Institutions, etc.*

Baltimore City Jail.....	9
Penitentiary .....	14
Hospitals and asylums.....	2,529
Total.....	2,552
Number of coroners' inquests.....	1,426
Number of autopsies .....	65
Number of non-residents dying within the city limits, white..	487
Number of non-residents dying within the city limits, colored	95

HOWARD A. MOORE,  
Statistician.

TABLE I—Number of Infectious and Contagious Diseases Reported During Year 1914.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox.....	29	82	143	44	15	11	1	1	81	156	173	155	325
Diphtheria.....	149	138	111	58	68	49	40	55	17	132	97	64	1,233
Pseudo-membranous croup.....													
Croup.....													
Scarlet fever.....	79	79	115	93	69	80	42	31	17	30	54	113	802
Typhoid fever.....	19	12	13	10	31	45	70	134	130	97	97	64	757
Measles.....	40	55	88	124	71	30	32	6	7	6	4	3	406
Mumps.....	49	80	164	102	114	46	14	5	4	8	5	11	602
Whooping cough.....	58	73	62	63	97	60	48	27	7	11	8	8	522
Varicella.....	138	149	134	74	35	27	4	4	4	20	84	115	788
Tuberculosis pulmonalis.....	113	109	91	135	157	141	110	81	96	161	99	117	1,410
Cholera.....													
Yellow fever.....													
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.....								1	1				1
Cerebro-spinal fever.....							1			1		1	3
Total.....	674	777	921	703	657	489	362	344	346	525	524	587	6,909

TABLE II—Number of Deaths According to

AGES.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 3 months.....	39	26	44	25	51	28	33	33	34	25
Bet. 3 and 12 months...	15	4	18	17	22	24	20	22	23	21
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	14	14	14	10	18	14	12	10	13	10
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....	8	4	6	5	7	5	....	1	6	....
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....	3	6	2	1	4	1	4	2	2	2
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	....	3	1
Total under 5 yrs.	80	55	88	59	103	74	71	68	81	59
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs....	9	5	4	7	6	6	9	11	6	....
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs....	3	8	6	1	4	4	5	1	4	5
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs....	6	7	4	8	5	11	6	2	4	6
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs....	14	14	12	9	21	13	11	9	5	14
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs....	18	14	18	5	19	10	13	14	9	11
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs....	9	7	12	19	21	11	17	8	17	12
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs....	15	16	15	9	16	11	22	10	14	14
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs....	28	21	21	10	25	16	14	11	25	11
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs....	15	17	26	20	22	20	17	23	20	12
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs....	25	26	26	22	34	19	33	14	26	15
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs....	34	15	19	30	33	24	25	23	24	19
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs....	35	33	30	27	37	36	26	30	32	20
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs....	29	25	17	30	40	42	29	25	26	22
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs....	32	34	32	26	45	36	21	24	26	23
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs....	14	26	23	23	22	25	18	23	18	19
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs....	20	27	13	14	14	16	10	14	11	13
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs....	4	13	5	11	7	9	6	7	3	10
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs....	2	....	1	3	1	3	2	1	....	4
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs....	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....
Bet. 100 and 104 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bet. 105 and 109 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Over 110 years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown age.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	392	364	372	336	475	387	355	318	351	289

*Age and Sex During the Year 1914—White.*

June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
33	30	41	37	47	51	40	31	33	30	43	28	35	34	851
24	12	67	52	56	42	30	24	24	28	19	24	6	14	608
6	4	15	15	13	12	10	11	9	7	13	7	9	9	269
3	1	4	3	4	3	9	4	2	1	6	6	...	2	90
3	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	6	4	1	2	1	58
1	1	5	2	3	....	2	....	1	4	4	3	1	1	44
70	49	135	111	124	111	92	72	70	76	89	69	53	61	1,920
4	8	5	2	6	4	7	3	3	5	8	4	8	6	136
4	1	8	4	7	2	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	1	93
8	9	6	4	4	5	2	5	5	6	7	5	3	10	138
11	12	5	10	12	5	7	8	8	14	8	8	17	10	257
17	6	12	9	8	8	20	9	12	8	9	10	12	6	277
17	6	17	10	8	7	7	7	12	9	12	9	18	9	281
18	12	15	6	12	13	13	9	11	11	14	18	18	14	326
12	15	20	14	15	10	19	9	11	9	18	13	18	9	374
15	16	24	17	16	12	15	12	18	9	15	14	22	22	419
18	6	14	14	21	10	17	15	24	17	23	17	30	11	477
20	16	19	22	22	15	24	19	26	9	27	15	31	21	532
22	17	15	12	20	22	22	16	18	30	16	16	28	26	586
17	20	15	16	19	9	28	21	22	13	23	18	29	33	568
17	25	23	18	17	23	20	19	15	17	24	14	24	23	578
14	26	11	12	16	14	7	14	10	18	11	29	17	28	438
6	9	12	10	10	16	12	11	9	11	6	12	12	17	305
2	5	9	5	3	4	4	3	2	5	5	8	7	13	150
....	3	2	4	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	3	5	8	48
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
292	262	368	300	340	294	319	257	278	272	321	286	356	330	7,914



TABLE III—Number of Deaths According to

Ages.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 3 months.....	11	13	18	12	12	10	10	21	7	8
Bet. 3 and 12 months...	8	9	12	7	6	6	10	9	8	10
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	6	4	4	4	14	4	6	2	8	8
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	4
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....	1	2	1	....	2	1	6	2	2	5
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....	....	2	....	2	2	1	....	1	....	....
Total under 5 yrs.	28	31	36	27	38	24	35	38	27	35
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs....	5	3	2	7	2	1	2	5	1	4
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs....	1	1	....	1	....	1	4	....	....	2
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs....	4	5	5	1	3	9	4	5	3	6
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs....	4	8	4	5	5	8	9	10	7	6
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs....	6	5	8	2	5	6	4	11	7	5
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs....	9	5	6	8	7	5	9	10	6	8
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs....	5	8	9	5	13	16	7	9	12	5
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs....	8	11	14	9	10	9	13	6	6	7
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs....	5	6	11	13	12	9	12	6	11	5
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs....	14	7	9	4	10	8	3	8	8	8
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs....	8	13	2	13	9	7	6	9	6	4
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs....	4	3	7	7	10	9	9	7	5	8
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs....	4	3	4	4	7	6	4	1	2	2
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs....	3	6	2	....	4	8	5	4	6	2
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs....	....	4	4	....	2	1	2	3	4	1
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs....	1	4	1	3	....	1	....	2	....	4
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Bet. 100 and 104 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bet. 105 and 109 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Over 110 years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown age.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	109	124	125	110	137	130	128	136	112	113

*Age and Sex During the Year 1914—Colored.*

June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	4	16	14	16	12	13	11	10	8	17	10	8	10	276
11	5	22	15	14	10	12	11	9	8	5	4	5	3	219
3	4	8	3	8	5	7	4	1	4	4	5	5	4	125
3	....	2	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	2	1	....	2	38
3	1	1	....	3	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	36
1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	2	....	....	18
26	14	50	33	42	29	34	30	24	22	28	23	19	19	712
2	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	56
3	3	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	2	29
2	5	3	3	4	4	1	1	4	2	4	2	2	6	91
8	5	8	6	6	9	8	5	5	6	7	3	7	8	157
8	7	7	8	7	8	8	4	7	6	1	7	4	8	149
7	5	3	1	4	4	8	3	8	8	6	2	10	2	144
13	9	6	9	9	7	9	6	3	3	10	4	7	4	188
7	6	10	5	5	9	6	8	9	9	11	9	6	6	199
8	11	4	7	10	5	5	3	5	9	8	4	8	9	186
11	5	11	6	5	5	11	7	7	5	8	8	10	11	189
5	4	5	2	4	4	7	....	4	4	5	3	3	6	133
6	3	4	2	5	2	4	5	8	4	5	5	5	7	134
1	4	7	2	1	7	2	7	5	1	6	4	4	3	91
3	1	3	5	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	3	82
2	4	3	1	....	4	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	50
1	....	2	1	....	2	1	....	1	2	1	2	....	2	31
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	7
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
114	89	130	99	106	105	109	86	96	90	108	87	94	100	2,637

## REPORT OF THE

TABLE IV—Nativity of the Decedents for the Year 1914.

NATIVITY.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
United States—White males.....	280	274	361	268	274	230	279	276	249	221	256	280	3,248
United States—White females.....	205	268	302	243	223	200	231	234	208	216	228	240	2,858
United States—Colored males.....	107	118	129	124	107	105	127	102	103	92	106	91	1,311
United States—Colored females.....	121	106	129	130	113	88	99	102	83	84	86	100	1,241
Foreign—White males.....	105	96	105	76	71	58	82	61	62	55	63	69	903
Foreign—White females.....	96	66	83	73	65	61	65	53	49	55	58	87	811
Foreign—Colored males.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	13
Foreign—Colored females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Unknown—White males.....	7	2	9	11	6	4	7	3	8	2	2	7	68
Unknown—White females.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	7	.....	1	.....	3	20
Unknown—Colored males.....	1	5	6	4	5	6	1	4	6	4	.....	2	44
Unknown—Colored females.....	3	4	1	6	.....	1	.....	1	3	5	1	.....	25
Total.....	989	943	1,129	937	865	757	897	845	771	736	802	880	10,551

## Marriages for the Year 1914.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Marriages.....	554	473	416	573	415	831	504	531	574	655	654	565	6,745

TABLE V—Number of Births Reported During the Year 1914.

SEX AND COLOR.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
White males.....	519	403	495	426	393	458	467	439	460	493	442	482	5,477
White females.....	471	350	438	412	419	440	466	437	394	458	410	493	5,188
Colored males.....	73	112	90	61	66	59	71	96	103	83	64	87	965
Colored females.....	95	87	89	94	70	83	42	92	96	92	73	94	1,007
Total.....	1,158	952	1,112	993	948	1,040	1,046	1,064	1,053	1,126	989	1,156	12,637
<i>Illegitimates.</i>													
White males.....	22	14	12	8	8	13	11	11	9	7	12	17	144
White females.....	26	16	10	12	8	14	16	12	10	14	11	7	156
Colored males.....	15	25	20	10	18	13	16	25	20	23	11	18	214
Colored females.....	21	17	16	20	17	21	5	24	14	19	17	27	218
Total.....	84	72	58	50	51	61	48	72	53	63	51	69	732
<i>Still Births.</i>													
White males.....	42	25	38	38	43	31	27	22	30	39	31	48	414
White females.....	19	14	13	17	13	18	22	11	14	18	9	28	196
Colored males.....	18	21	31	24	28	18	22	15	21	13	24	20	255
Colored females.....	10	11	15	14	15	18	15	9	14	10	14	16	161
Total.....	89	71	97	93	99	85	86	57	79	80	78	112	1,026

TABLE VI—Number of Deaths in Hospitals, Public Institutions, Inquests, Etc., During the Year 1914.

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Hospitals—													
Resident, white.....	118	105	130	112	107	91	112	89	97	90	101	104	1,256
Resident, colored.....	34	26	33	37	36	33	36	32	30	26	30	28	381
Non-resident, white.....	33	49	33	42	41	40	39	31	38	43	33	35	457
Non-resident, colored.....	8	6	8	6	11	9	7	7	9	10	4	7	92
Other Institutions, Asylums, Etc.													
Resident, white.....	19	21	33	28	22	12	19	31	25	14	21	26	271
Resident, colored.....	4	5	1	4	.....	2	2	2	7	8	.....	4	39
Non-resident, white.....	2	2	5	4	2	3	1	2	1	5	3	.....	30
Non-resident, colored.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
Jail—													
White residents.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
White non-residents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored residents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Colored non-residents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiary—													
White residents.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
White non-residents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored residents.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	1	12
Colored non-residents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay View Asylum—													
White residents.....	38	31	39	24	37	30	43	29	25	29	22	28	375
Colored residents.....	28	27	25	25	29	28	24	29	22	27	20	16	300
Sydenham Hospital.....	3	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	13
Total.....	289	275	317	285	286	249	285	254	259	252	238	251	3,240
Coroners' inquests.....	147	119	135	131	101	114	123	108	99	117	110	122	1,426
Autopsies .....	5	6	12	5	5	3	6	5	4	5	5	4	65

TABLE VII.—Number of Deaths According to Occupations During the Year 1914.

OCCUPATIONS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Artists and designers.....	8	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	5
Bakers .....	2	6	5	3	2	2	3	1	3	4	2	2	25
Barbers and wigmakers.....	4	3	1	4	2	4	4	1	2	4	4	4	36
Blacksmiths and wheelwrights..	16	18	20	20	24	9	13	18	12	15	12	21	28
Bookkeepers and clerks.....	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	198
Brassfinishers .....	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	2
Bricklayers and masons.....	1	1	3	5	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	26
Butchers .....	2	1	1	1	3	4	3	4	1	1	2	1	24
Cabinetmakers .....	2	1	1	1	3	4	8	4	1	1	2	1	22
Carpenters and builders.....	5	9	15	15	17	5	8	9	11	7	7	11	119
Cigarmakers and dealers.....	4	2	5	3	2	4	1	4	2	5	5	6	43
Clergymen .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Confectioners and fruiterers...	5	8	18	9	7	5	3	7	3	11	7	9	92
Cooks .....	5	8	18	9	7	5	3	7	3	11	7	9	92
Dicemakers .....	9	16	9	12	6	4	13	12	7	12	13	12	125
Drivers and hostlers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Druggists and chemists .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Dyers and scourers .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Electrical workers.....	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	15
Engineers and machinists.....	9	10	11	9	10	11	6	8	10	9	6	13	112
Firemen .....	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	19
Gasfitters .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grocers .....	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	22
Hodcarriers .....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	22
Horsehoers .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Housewives .....	150	118	120	139	90	90	96	88	118	115	108	144	1,376
Jewelers and watchmakers.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12

TABLE VII (Continued)—Number of Deaths According to Occupations During the Year 1914.

OCCUPATIONS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Laborers .....	86	84	105	79	72	74	69	62	74	72	57	71	905
Laundrymen and laundresses.....	11	9	18	13	9	11	9	13	14	5	10	7	129
Lawyers .....	1	1	3	4	2	4	2	.....	3	2	2	.....	24
Liquor dealers and barkeepers.....	5	7	3	6	6	2	7	1	2	3	3	2	47
Merchants .....	14	8	13	9	10	9	4	7	6	6	11	12	109
Mill operatives.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	15
Moulders .....	3	4	5	2	5	3	3	4	2	1	1	4	37
Nurses .....	4	1	4	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	18
Oyster shuckers.....	.....	2	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11
Painters and varnishers.....	.....	3	3	6	8	7	4	2	7	2	5	2	53
Papchangers and decorators.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	10
Physicians and dentists.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	36
Planing mill workers.....	.....	3	4	3	4	3	8	2	2	2	3	2	.....
Plasterers and lathers.....	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	14
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	4	3	6	4	1	2	4	.....	3	1	1	1	30
Policemen and watchmen.....	9	6	6	2	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	54
Printers and bookbinders.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	5	1	22
Religious .....	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	3	.....	1	24
Salesmen and salesladies.....	10	7	12	10	5	8	5	5	3	5	8	9	87
School teachers.....	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	30
Seamstresses .....	9	6	4	4	4	2	4	2	1	7	5	2	50
Servants .....	26	21	23	20	29	25	20	29	18	20	12	25	268
Shoemakers and harnessmakers.....	4	6	8	3	1	1	3	3	5	4	3	7	48
Solicitors and collectors.....	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	4	4	4	2	31
Steam railway employees.....	11	7	6	5	4	1	4	6	3	2	3	13	65
Stevedores .....	9	4	10	4	5	1	7	5	4	4	3	4	60
Stonecutters and marbleworkers.....	1	2	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	14

Street pavers.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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TABLE VIII—Showing Deaths According to

SOCIAL CONDITION.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>White.</i>										
Single.....	170	133	153	107	202	139	144	108	145	116
Married.....	153	111	155	113	188	117	157	118	156	85
Widows.....	....	119	....	114	....	130	....	92	....	87
Widowers.....	62	....	61	....	78	....	48	....	43	....
Divorced.....	2	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	3	1
Not given.....	5	....	....	1	7	1	6	....	4	....
Total.....	392	364	372	336	475	387	355	318	351	289
<i>Colored.</i>										
Single.....	58	57	68	43	69	49	66	66	54	56
Married.....	38	23	42	36	45	31	39	39	35	34
Widows.....	....	39	....	30	....	48	....	29	....	23
Widowers.....	11	....	14	....	22	....	18	....	18	....
Divorced.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Not given.....	2	5	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	....
Total.....	109	124	125	110	137	130	128	136	112	113

*Social Condition During the Year 1914.*

June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
137	92	207	151	194	150	152	109	112	118	159	114	133	106	3,351
118	86	111	84	110	72	135	87	123	87	115	85	155	104	2,825
....	84	....	62	....	70	....	61	....	66	....	85	....	118	1,088
34	....	48	....	31	....	26	....	40	....	41	....	58	....	570
1	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	1	5	2	3	2	30
2	....	2	....	5	....	6	....	3	....	1	....	7	....	50
292	262	368	300	340	294	319	257	278	272	321	286	356	330	7,914
70	38	76	50	63	53	65	44	50	43	59	35	45	41	1,318
31	25	39	31	30	25	32	21	30	21	34	24	37	25	767
....	24	....	17	....	26	....	18	....	24	....	27	....	34	339
11	....	14	....	9	....	9	....	13	....	14	....	10	....	163
....	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	11
2	1	....	....	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	....	39
114	89	130	99	105	106	109	86	96	90	108	87	94	100	2,637







71. Convulsions of infants.....	1	4	3	5	7	1	4	6	4	3	5	5	48
72. Chorea .....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
73. Hysteria .....	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	3
74. Other diseases of the nervous system.....	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	22
75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa.....	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
76. Diseases of the ears.....	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	16
III—Diseases of the Circulatory System.													
77. Pericarditis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8
78. Acute endocarditis .....	8	7	10	4	14	7	9	7	4	7	10	10	97
79. Organic diseases of the heart.....	92	88	98	74	60	68	58	53	61	75	83	90	900
80. Angina pectoris .....	3	7	8	6	6	1	4	3	9	6	6	9	62
81. Diseases of the arteries, aneurysm, etc.....	39	42	52	40	25	15	22	29	23	6	9	9	311
82. Embolism and thrombosis.....	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	3	22
83. Diseases of veins (varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
85. Haemorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
IV—Diseases of the Respiratory System.													
86. Diseases of the nasal fossae.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
87. Diseases of the larynx .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
88. Diseases of the thyroid body.....	10	14	14	12	8	4	6	5	4	7	9	5	98
89. Acute bronchitis .....	14	7	5	6	4	2	3	2	2	4	7	5	61
90. Chronic bronchitis .....	56	70	96	62	67	23	31	17	17	31	44	50	573
91. Broncho-pneumonia .....	101	78	107	73	54	30	18	13	21	28	42	63	628
92. Pneumonia .....	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	17
93. Pleurisy .....	6	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	24
94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.....	6	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	24

TABLE IX (Continued)—Number of Deaths from all Causes During the Year 1914.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
95. Gangrene of the lung.....													.....
96. Asthma.....	2	5	1	2	1		1		1	2	5	2	22
97. Pulmonary emphysema.....	1								1		1	1	4
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted.....			1	1		2		3		2		1	10
V—Diseases of the Digestive System.													
99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.....	1	1	1		1		1				1		6
100. Diseases of the pharynx.....		2	1	1			1				2		7
101. Diseases of the oesophagus.....		1											1
102. Ulcer of the stomach.....		3	2		5			4	2			2	18
103. Other diseases of the stomach, cancer ex- cepted.....	3	8	9	10	8	3	9	3	8	8	9	7	85
104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years).....	9	6	11	10	11	28	161	132	82	55	44	15	564
105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (two years and over).....	8		1	6	4	7	9	17	10	10	4	2	78
106. Ankylostomiasis.....													.....
107. Intestinal parasites.....							1						1
108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	2	7	6	8	6	6	1	5	6	9	10	6	80
109. Hernias, intestinal obstructions.....	4	5	10	13	13	12	11	10	12	10	2	9	111
110. Other diseases of the intestines.....	2	1	3	1	2	3	2		1	1			16
111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....		1		1									2
112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.....													.....
113. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	7	6	10	6	6	5	7	8	4	10	3	4	76

114. Piliary calculi .....	1	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	16
115. Other diseases of the liver .....	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	5	1	1	3	3	26
116. Diseases of the spleen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal) .....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
118. Other diseases of the digestive system, cancer and tuberculosis excepted .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
VI—Nonvenereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.														
119. Acute nephritis .....	12	8	11	15	13	13	7	9	9	9	9	14	10	130
120. Bright's disease .....	74	65	78	66	82	53	63	70	44	48	62	93	798	2
121. Chyluria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa .....	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	5	3	4	2	3	32	9
123. Calculi of the urinary passages .....	2	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
124. Diseases of the bladder .....	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	3
125. Other diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
126. Diseases of the prostate .....	1	2	5	3	2	...	1	5	1	...	6	2	28	1
127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous) .....	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	14
130. Other diseases of the uterus .....	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	5
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	5
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genitals .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast, cancer excepted .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII—The Puerperal State.														
134. Accidents of pregnancy .....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	16	...
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage .....	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	11	...





*X—Malformations.*

150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).....

*XI—Diseases of Early Infancy.*

151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.....

152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....

153. Lack of care.....

*XII—Old Age.*

154. Senility .....

*XIII—Affections Produced by External Causes.*

155. Suicide by poison .....

156. Suicide by asphyxia .....

157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.....

158. Suicide by drowning .....

159. Suicide by firearms .....

160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....

161. Suicide by jumping from a high place.....

162. Suicide by crushing .....

163. Suicide by other means.....

164. Poisoning by food.....

165. Other acute poisonings.....

166. Conflagration .....

167. Burns (conflagration excepted).....

168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted).....

169. Accidental drowning .....

150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).....	9	2	7	8	2	8	2	10	12	4	12	9	85
151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.....	47	49	45	55	39	41	56	74	54	42	40	37	579
152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	14	11	14	11	9	13	15	13	9	11	14	11	145
153. Lack of care.....								1		1	1	1	4
154. Senility .....	18	17	20	13	17	17	15	9	11	10	11	12	170
155. Suicide by poison .....	5	3	3	12	5	8	10	4	4	3	3	3	63
156. Suicide by asphyxia .....	3	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	6		4	7	33
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.....	2				1		2	1	2		1	1	10
158. Suicide by drowning .....				1				1			1		3
159. Suicide by firearms .....	5	2	2	3		1	2	1	3	3	1	1	24
160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....		1	1	1						1			4
161. Suicide by jumping from a high place.....											1		1
162. Suicide by crushing .....													
163. Suicide by other means.....													
164. Poisoning by food.....		7				1	2	1	7			1	19
165. Other acute poisonings.....		4				2	1		1	2			10
166. Conflagration .....						1					6	1	8
167. Burns (conflagration excepted).....	8	4	6	8	5	6	6	2	2	4	3	7	61
168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted).....	7	2	1	1	2	1		3	2	4	1	6	30
169. Accidental drowning .....	2		1	2	8	6	12	9	1	2		3	46

TABLE IX (Continued)—Number of Deaths from all Causes During the Year 1914.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
170. Traumatism by firearms .....	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5
171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
172. Traumatism by fall .....	8	2	7	5	10	14	8	8	11	7	9	11	100
173. Traumatism in mines and quarries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174. Traumatism by machines .....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6
175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railroad, landslides, etc.) .....	10	3	12	14	7	4	8	14	8	13	8	7	108
176. Injuries by animals .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4
177. Starvation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178. Excessive cold .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179. Effects of heat .....	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	14
180. Lightning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
181. Electricity (lightning excepted) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
182. Homicide by firearms .....	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	21
183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments .....	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	10
184. Homicide by other means .....	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	13
185. Fractures (cause not specified) .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
186. Other external violence .....	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	...	3	18



TABLE X—Showing Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, to Age, Sex

AGES.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.					Other forms of Tuberculosis.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under three months....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	4
Bet. 3 and 12 months....	2	1	3	1	7	7	3	2	2	14
Bet. 1 and 2 yrs.....	2	3	1	3	9	6	4	7	2	19
Bet. 2 and 3 yrs.....	1	....	1	1	3	5	2	....	1	8
Bet. 3 and 4 yrs.....	....	....	1	1	2	4	4	4	....	12
Bet. 4 and 5 yrs.....	....	....	1	1	2	3	1	....	2	6
Total under 5 yrs...	6	4	7	7	24	26	15	14	8	63
Bet. 5 and 9 yrs....	....	3	2	5	10	3	3	7	7	20
Bet. 10 and 14 yrs....	3	....	1	6	10	2	4	2	4	12
Bet. 15 and 19 yrs....	9	26	13	20	68	3	3	5	2	13
Bet. 20 and 24 yrs....	51	45	34	29	159	4	5	1	9	19
Bet. 25 and 29 yrs....	57	42	27	33	159	1	2	3	3	9
Bet. 30 and 34 yrs....	56	28	26	16	126	2	3	4	2	11
Bet. 35 and 39 yrs....	58	32	31	20	141	5	1	1	1	8
Bet. 40 and 44 yrs....	62	27	23	21	133	5	2	6	1	14
Bet. 45 and 49 yrs....	39	14	23	12	88	3	1	2	1	7
Bet. 50 and 54 yrs....	44	11	10	8	73	4	....	2	....	6
Bet. 55 and 59 yrs....	37	16	10	2	65	....	2	....	....	2
Bet. 60 and 64 yrs....	23	13	4	3	43	1	2	2	....	5
Bet. 65 and 69 yrs....	9	6	2	1	18	2	....	1	....	3
Bet. 70 and 74 yrs....	11	4	1	2	18	2	2	....	....	4
Bet. 75 and 79 yrs....	1	5	....	....	6	....	1	....	....	1
Bet. 80 and 84 yrs....	1	2	1	....	4	....	....	....	2	2
Bet. 85 and 89 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bet. 90 and 94 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bet. 95 and 99 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bet. 100 and 104 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bet. 105 and 109 yrs....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
110 yrs.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown age.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	467	278	215	185	1,145	63	46	50	40	199

*Broncho-Pneumonia and Pneumonia, During the Year 1914, According and Color.*

Bronchitis.					Broncho-Pneumonia.					Pneumonia.				
White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	9	4	2	24	29	30	14	9	82	6	4	3	4	17
8	8	7	3	26	48	49	18	16	131	10	11	7	10	38
2	3	4	...	9	36	23	22	13	94	16	9	8	6	39
1	2	1	1	5	10	8	3	6	27	5	2	2	2	11
....	2	1	1	4	2	4	5	1	12	4	2	3	1	10
....	1	....	....	1	2	1	2	2	7	....	....	2	1	3
20	25	17	7	69	127	115	64	47	353	41	28	25	24	118
1	....	1	....	2	4	5	4	2	15	4	5	1	1	11
....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	3	1	2	....	1	4
....	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	....	3	7	8	3	5	23
....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	6	2	7	6	8	23
1	....	3	....	4	3	....	1	1	4	9	3	5	9	26
....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	3	9	8	7	5	29
2	1	3	....	6	3	....	1	3	7	7	10	12	6	35
....	1	....	....	1	1	2	2	2	7	14	2	9	3	28
....	1	1	....	2	5	4	2	2	13	15	10	12	4	41
1	2	....	3	6	5	2	4	2	13	21	6	11	4	42
3	2	1	1	5	7	5	9	2	17	19	9	8	8	44
2	1	1	1	5	7	10	6	1	24	26	18	6	3	53
3	3	....	....	6	7	11	2	1	21	18	15	3	6	42
8	7	....	1	16	12	24	1	2	39	23	14	2	3	42
4	4	1	....	9	7	9	....	2	18	11	18	2	1	32
7	5	....	1	13	2	4	....	2	8	5	9	....	....	19
3	3	....	....	6	3	10	....	....	13	1	8	....	....	13
1	2	....	....	3	2	3	....	1	6	1	1	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	58	30	15	159	198	211	92	72	573	244	181	112	91	628

TABLE XI—Showing Comparison of Deaths Due to All Causes and Those to Communicable Diseases, from 1875 to 1914, Inclusive.

YEARS.	Population.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Pseudo-Membranous Group.	Croup.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Under Five Years.*	Children Under Five Years of Age.	Total Mortality from All Causes, Exclusive of Still Births.	Death Rate.	Still Births.	Rate of Still Births to 1,000 Inhabitants.
1875.....	267,354	181	15	519	78	101	136	38	643	3,429	7,258	22.33	960	1.70
1876.....	267,354	176	16	562	39	157	92	51	702	3,640	7,498	22.38	588	1.75
1877.....	311,275	211	151	447	303	424	133	49	614	4,029	7,910	22.60	538	1.53
1878.....	318,182	176	11	141	63	303	149	41	343	2,882	6,733	18.44	655	1.79
1879.....	325,139	167	42	367	80	298	186	60	475	3,385	7,618	19.30	620	1.57
1880.....	332,313	190	12	400	148	293	173	57	503	3,602	8,043	20.41	636	1.61
1881.....	339,649	197	74	215	93	639	242	56	558	3,919	8,816	22.37	651	1.65
1882.....	347,142	165	71	179	43	707	222	62	582	3,755	8,923	21.81	677	1.71
1883.....	354,832	126	130	334	59	591	201	52	608	4,062	9,380	22.93	701	1.71
1884.....	362,668	151	16	68	63	252	148	43	723	3,643	8,293	20.77	746	1.82
1885.....	370,696	155	16	68	63	252	148	60	682	3,228	8,153	19.55	650	1.59
1886.....	378,903	150	201	32	91	190	128	84	704	3,505	8,339	19.98	718	1.72
1887.....	387,300	156	85	36	98	149	153	137	786	3,477	8,372	19.16	669	1.60
1888.....	395,899	161	176	44	112	118	98	167	805	3,881	8,936	17.87	694	1.63
1889.....	404,498	191	11	71	54	155	53	156	994	3,505	8,703	17.40	784	1.84
1890.....	413,671	247	248	42	100	274	45	212	859	4,117	10,198	22.41	800	1.76
1891.....	426,917	150	16	128	103	350	44	118	852	3,910	10,073	22.14	811	1.78
1892.....	440,163	193	120	258	32	381	47	109	1,091	4,443	10,582	23.25	813	1.78
1893.....	453,409	224	39	36	60	185	25	62	762	3,604	9,554	20.99	770	1.69
1894.....	466,655	222	3	85	112	198	33	72	793	3,761	9,486	20.84	721	1.58

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1895.....	479,907	173	68	59	68	265	45	70	637	4,026	10,301	20.76	666	1.30
1896.....	493,147	188	27	31	87	249	32	82	526	3,728	9,919	19.60	678	1.33
1897.....	506,398	189	16	53	42	347	13	57	830	3,510	9,320	18.43	706	1.39
1898.....	541,000	189	48	46	64	362	50	82	720	3,939	10,385	19.19	748	1.38
1899.....	541,000	153	5	24	19	299	13	57	703	3,319	10,152	18.76	706	1.30
1900.....	509,369	189	24	20	47	267	12	77	848	3,695	10,700	20.50	682	1.34
1901.....	514,385	141	3	11	63	164	7	49	726	3,391	10,479	19.77	672	1.30
1902.....	519,401	220	41	37	95	121	9	78	695	3,327	10,253	18.90	659	1.27
1903.....	524,417	189	77	84	64	152	8	40	550	3,102	10,141	18.60	741	1.41
1904.....	529,433	199	6	143	24	114	1	54	671	3,155	10,818	19.70	710	1.34
1905.....	534,449	197	67	33	64	96	6	44	751	3,465	10,695	19.32	814	1.52
1906.....	539,465	183	14	47	151	111	4	37	623	3,319	10,753	19.12	826	1.53
1907.....	544,481	230	74	15	17	78	2	48	747	3,333	11,190	19.56	794	1.46
1908.....	549,497	186	17	70	41	63	1	35	591	2,967	10,435	18.19	811	1.48
1909.....	554,513	136	54	25	117	74	2	33	562	3,071	10,376	17.73	817	1.47
1910.....	559,529	235	19	49	83	64	.....	31	598	2,861	10,753	18.33	822	1.47
1911.....	564,545	154	77	44	48	68	.....	25	568	2,714	10,404	17.54	712	1.26
1912.....	569,561	136	5	23	34	93	.....	17	501	2,723	10,441	18.33	689	1.28
1913.....	574,577	135	118	39	41	81	.....	21	558	2,732	10,679	18.58	909	1.58
1914.....	579,593	130	6	36	90	91	.....	10	564	2,632	10,551	18.20	1,026	1.77

\*The figures on diarrhoeal diseases in children under five years of age are not complete, for the reason that prior to the year 1882 only those dying of "cholera infantum" were so classified, and from and including the year 1906, to conform with the International System of Classification, only those under two (2) years of age are included.

NOTE.—In the above table the item "population," which is estimated, has been changed from and including the year 1900, so as to conform with the figures used by the United States Census Bureau. Previous to the census of 1910 the population for the inter-censal years, from 1900 on, was estimated on the assumption that the same, or more, average increase each year was maintained as was the previous decade; but the census for 1910 showed differently, and, therefore, the estimates of population and the death rate for each year has been adjusted accordingly.





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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

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**Report of the Division of Bacteriology.**

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BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I hereby respectfully report on the work performed in the Division of Bacteriology of the Sub-Department of Health during the year ending December 31, 1914.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLY.**

During the past year, as heretofore, the drinking water furnished to the city has been treated by means of calcium hypochlorite for the purpose of destroying the various pathogenic intestinal bacteria. The use of aluminum sulphate has also been practiced to bring about a preliminary sedimentation of the grosser particles in the water in order to precipitate a certain percentage of the bacteria and render the use of calcium hypochlorite more effective in the clearer supernatant fluid. The calcium hypochlorite has been added to the water under the direction of Mr. Robert L. Clemmitt, Acting Water Engineer, this being added to the Gunpowder supply at the effluent of Lake Montebello and to the Jones Falls supply at the gate chamber at Lake Roland. The aluminum sulphate has only been added to the water derived from the Gunpowder supply, the material being added at the Montebello influent.

TABLE NO. 1—*Record of Available Chlorine in Parts per Million Used in Treating the City Water.*

Loch Raven Supply—	Parts per Million.
January 1*.....	1.50
May 17.....	1.75
May 18.....	2.00
May 22.....	1.50
May 23.....	2.00
May 25.....	1.50
June 21.....	2.00
June 25.....	1.50
July 2 (by-passing).....	2.00
July 8 (by-passing).....	2.50
July 9.....	2.50
July 11.....	2.00
July 13.....	1.50
July 27.....	2.00
July 28.....	2.50
July 31.....	2.00
August 1.....	2.50
August 3.....	1.50
August 5.....	1.75
August 6.....	2.00
September 2.....	2.50
September 3.....	3.00
September 7.....	2.66
September 9.....	2.00
September 11.....	1.75
September 12.....	1.50
September 18.....	1.00
September 19.....	1.66
September 20.....	2.00
September 21.....	1.50
September 22.....	2.20
September 23.....	2.50

\*Each date indicates the day upon which the given amount of available chlorine was used and this same amount continued daily until the next date given. It should be understood, therefore, that calcium hypochlorite was used daily during the entire year.

TABLE No. 1 (Continued)—*Record of Available Chlorine in Parts per Million Used in Treating the City Water.*

Loch Raven Supply—	Parts per Million.
September 26.....	1.50
September 28.....	2.00
September 30.....	1.50
October 30.....	2.50
October 31.....	1.50
November 2.....	2.00
November 4.....	1.50
November 8.....	2.45
November 12.....	1.50
December 9-31.....	2.00
Lake Roland Supply—	
January 1.....	2.00
June 27.....	2.25
June 28-Dec. 31.....	2.50

From the above table it can be seen that the amount of available chlorine per million parts of water used in treating the Gunpowder or Loch Raven supply has varied between a minimum of 1.0 and a maximum of 3.0 parts. The amount used in the majority of cases, however, has varied between 1.5 and 2.0 parts per million, and larger amounts than these have only been added occasionally. During the first half of the year 2.0 parts were used in the Lake Roland supply and during the latter half of the year 2.5 parts were used.

The use of aluminum sulphate has been continued during the year whenever the turbidity of the influent at Lake Montebello rose to 30 or over. This is added in a small mixing chamber at the gate house at Lake Montebello and is mixed with the water as it flows through the gate chamber into a conduit which leads out into the upper portion of the lake. This produces a marked sedimentation of the solid particles in the water and causes a clear water to flow into the effluent

from Lake Montebello at the lower portion of the lake, which then passes through a portion of the gate chamber into the conduit leading into Lake Clifton. The preliminary storage and sedimentation of the water in Lake Montebello therefore offers a better opportunity for the treatment of the water by calcium hypochlorite after sedimentation, and the calcium hypochlorite is added at the gate chamber after the water has passed out of Lake Montebello and is flowing into the conduit leading into Lake Clifton.

During January the average amount of aluminum sulphate added was .679; the minimum was .615 and the maximum was .735. No aluminum sulphate was added during February, March and April, and it was only added on May 31 during this month—the amount being 1.232. During June the average was .877, but the minimum and maximum are not available. During July the average amount of aluminum sulphate was 1.819; the minimum being .721 and the maximum 2.065. During August the average amount was 1.045; the minimum .664 and the maximum 1.935, while during September .672 was added on only one date. In October the average was .764; the minimum .656 and the maximum 1.049. During November the average was .606; the minimum being .365 and the maximum .864, and during December the average from two days' treatment was .846.

No aluminum sulphate was added to the water derived from Lake Roland, owing to the impossibility of adding the alum before the treatment with calcium hypochlorite.

TABLE NO. 2—*Loch Raven System.*

MONTHS—WATER.		Number of Exam- inations.	Average Bacteria per c. c.	Percentage of Bac- terial Reduction.	Percentage of Pos- itive Colon Tests.			
					0.01 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	1 c. c.	10 c. c.
January.....	{ Raw water...	15	14,000	.....	16	66	88	100
	{ Storage.....	26	2	99.9	0	0	0	0
	{ City taps....	48	27	99.8	.....	.....	2	2
February.....	{ Raw water...	18	7,000	.....	21	68	84	100
	{ Storage.....	21	21	99.7	0	0	0	0
	{ City taps....	15	80	98.9	.....	.....	0	20
March.....	{ Raw water...	13	20,000	.....	16	25	83	100
	{ Storage.....	24	29	99.8	0	0	0	0
	{ City taps....	35	225	98.9	.....	.....	0	3
April.....	{ Raw water...	9	5,500	.....	14	14	28	57
	{ Storage.....	20	110	98.0	0	0	0	0
	{ City taps....	45	3,700	32.7	.....	.....	0	2
May.....	{ Raw water...	11	80,000	.....	15	31	69	85
	{ Storage.....	24	1,600	98.0	0	0	4	31
	{ City taps....	51	12,000	85.0	.....	.....	4	9
June.....	{ Raw water...	14	12,000	.....	20	53	80	100
	{ Storage.....	24	2,000	83.3	0	0	4	15
	{ City taps....	42	55	99.6	.....	.....	3	17
July.....	{ Raw water...	13	8,100	.....	29	71	88	100
	{ Storage.....	13	210	97.4	0	0	12	38
	{ City taps....	27	12	99.9	.....	.....	7	22
August.....	{ Raw water...	24	19,500	.....	29	71	87	100
	{ Storage.....	27	1,800	90.8	0	0	11	29
	{ City taps....	30	75	99.6	.....	.....	3	13
September....	{ Raw water...	15	4,500	.....	5	44	78	100
	{ Storage.....	15	500	88.9	0	0	13	39
	{ City taps....	23	70	98.5	.....	.....	0	17
October.....	{ Raw water...	23	7,900	.....	17	79	100	100
	{ Storage.....	22	1,000	87.3	0	0	8	35
	{ City taps....	33	50	99.4	.....	.....	3	15
November....	{ Raw water...	14	175,000	.....	13	27	60	93
	{ Storage.....	13	400	99.8	0	0	4	9
	{ City taps....	30	60	99.9	.....	.....	0	14
December.....	{ Raw water...	13	350,000	.....	33	67	78	100
	{ Storage.....	18	275	99.9	0	0	0	11
	{ City taps....	12	2,000	99.4	.....	.....	0	0



TABLE No. 3—*Lake Roland System.*

MONTHS—WATER.		Number of Exam- inations.	Average Bacteria per c. c.	Percentage of Bac- terial Reduction.	Percentage of Posi- tive Colon Tests.			
					0.01 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	1 c. c.	10 c. c.
January.....	{ Raw water...	25	90,000	.....	12	64	100	100
	{ Storage.....	25	1,400	98.5	0	0	0	12
	{ City taps....	47	50	99.9	.....	.....	0	0
February.....	{ Raw water...	21	25,000	.....	0	13	56	91
	{ Storage.....	20	3,900	84.4	0	0	4	30
	{ City taps....	15	85	99.7	.....	.....	0	13
March.....	{ Raw water...	22	4,400	.....	0	4	35	81
	{ Storage.....	22	3,600	18.2	0	0	0	4
	{ City taps....	36	1,000	77.3	.....	.....	0	0
April.....	{ Raw water...	19	5,500	.....	0	0	14	76
	{ Storage.....	22	2,100	61.8	0	0	0	9
	{ City taps....	45	4,500	18.2	.....	.....	0	2
May.....	{ Raw water...	17	21,000	.....	6	23	53	88
	{ Storage.....	25	11,000	47.6	0	0	4	24
	{ City taps....	51	12,500	40.5	.....	.....	2	11
June.....	{ Raw water...	25	14,000	.....	0	16	40	68
	{ Storage.....	25	1,200	91.4	0	0	24	36
	{ City taps....	42	70	99.5	.....	.....	3	14
July.....	{ Raw water...	20	20,000	.....	20	48	84	100
	{ Storage.....	22	650	96.8	0	0	27	50
	{ City taps....	26	50	99.8	.....	.....	0	26
August.....	{ Raw water...	13	99,000	.....	25	75	95	100
	{ Storage.....	14	1,100	98.9	0	5	40	65
	{ City taps....	28	950	99.1	.....	.....	0	11
September....	{ Raw water...	19	25,500	.....	20	60	90	100
	{ Storage.....	20	2,800	89.0	0	24	48	67
	{ City taps....	24	125	99.5	.....	.....	0	0
October.....	{ Raw water...	24	4,200	.....	24	48	68	100
	{ Storage.....	25	650	84.5	15	59	74	96
	{ City taps....	32	50	98.8	.....	.....	3	6
November....	{ Raw water...	20	16,000	.....	4	40	67	92
	{ Storage.....	17	1,700	89.4	0	33	37	62
	{ City taps....	30	65	99.6	.....	.....	0	13
December....	{ Raw water...	23	29,000	.....	9	56	96	100
	{ Storage.....	24	3,800	86.9	0	0	0	56
	{ City taps....	12	7,800	73.1	.....	.....	0	0

### BACTERIAL REDUCTION EFFECTED BY THE TREATMENT OF THE DRINKING WATER.

Tables Nos. 2 and 3, which precede, indicate that there are two distinct supplies of drinking water for the city, but this is not strictly correct. As stated on page 543 of the annual report for 1913, the Gunpowder water derived from Loch Raven furnishes the city with 69.2 per cent. of the total amount of water, and 28.5 per cent. of the water consists of a mixture of the Gunpowder water from Loch Raven and Jones Falls water from Lake Roland; 2.2 per cent. is pure, unmixed Jones Falls water. Of the mixed Gunpowder and Jones Falls water 38.1 per cent. consists of Gunpowder water and 61.9 per cent. consists of Jones Falls water. The table, therefore, referring to the taps from the so-called Lake Roland system gives the data from the wards either supplied by this mixture of Gunpowder and Jones Falls water or from the 2.2 per cent. of unmixed Jones Falls water supplied to the Upper Service. These figures are taken from the table furnished in last year's report.

The results of sedimentation by means of aluminum sulphate and disinfection by means of calcium hypochlorite of the Gunpowder supply and of disinfection by means of calcium hypochlorite of the Jones Falls supply are shown in Tables Nos. 2 and 3 by monthly averages, which give the comparative reduction in the storage reservoirs and city taps as compared to the raw, untreated water in Loch Raven and Lake Roland.

An examination of Table No. 2 shows that the untreated water in the impounding reservoir known as Loch Raven shows a very high bacterial average as compared with the sedimented and treated water. The averages for the storage reservoirs for the various months of the year show a marked reduction in the bacteria, both during the months when aluminum sulphate was used and when this chemical was not used. The bacterial reduction in the water from the taps is also

shown in the table and is usually very satisfactory. During the months of April, May and December there is an increase of the bacteria from the tap water as compared to the water in the storage reservoirs. This is probably due to the condition known as after-growths, which consist in the development of large numbers of resistant, spore-bearing organisms. These bacteria, however, take no part in the production of the water-borne diseases and are, therefore, harmless in their nature. The bacterial reduction in the city taps, with the exception of the after-growths, approximates the results obtained from the various processes of water filtration.

The percentage of positive colon tests for the storage water and that from the city taps as compared to the raw, untreated water shows a marked contrast. The tests from the raw water show a large percentage of positive tests in 0.01, 0.1, 1 and 10 cubic centimeters, whilst the water from the storage reservoirs and the city taps shows either an entire absence or a small percentage of positive tests even in 1 cubic centimeter of water. There was not entire freedom of colon bacilli, however, from 10 cubic centimeters, since at times fairly large percentages of positive tests are shown both from the storage reservoirs and the city taps.

An examination of Table No. 3 for the Lake Roland system shows a very high bacterial average in almost all of the months of the year for the raw, untreated water. The bacterial reduction in the water from the storage reservoirs and city taps is variable and the results of the treatment of this portion of the water supply cannot be considered as perfectly satisfactory. This is probably owing to the fact that no preliminary sedimentation by alum can be carried out and we have been compelled to depend entirely upon the use of calcium hypochlorite for the purification of this water.

The percentage of positive *B. coli* tests in the raw water shows a number of high percentages both in 0.01 and 0.1 of a cubic centimeter, but the colon bacillus appears only in the stor-

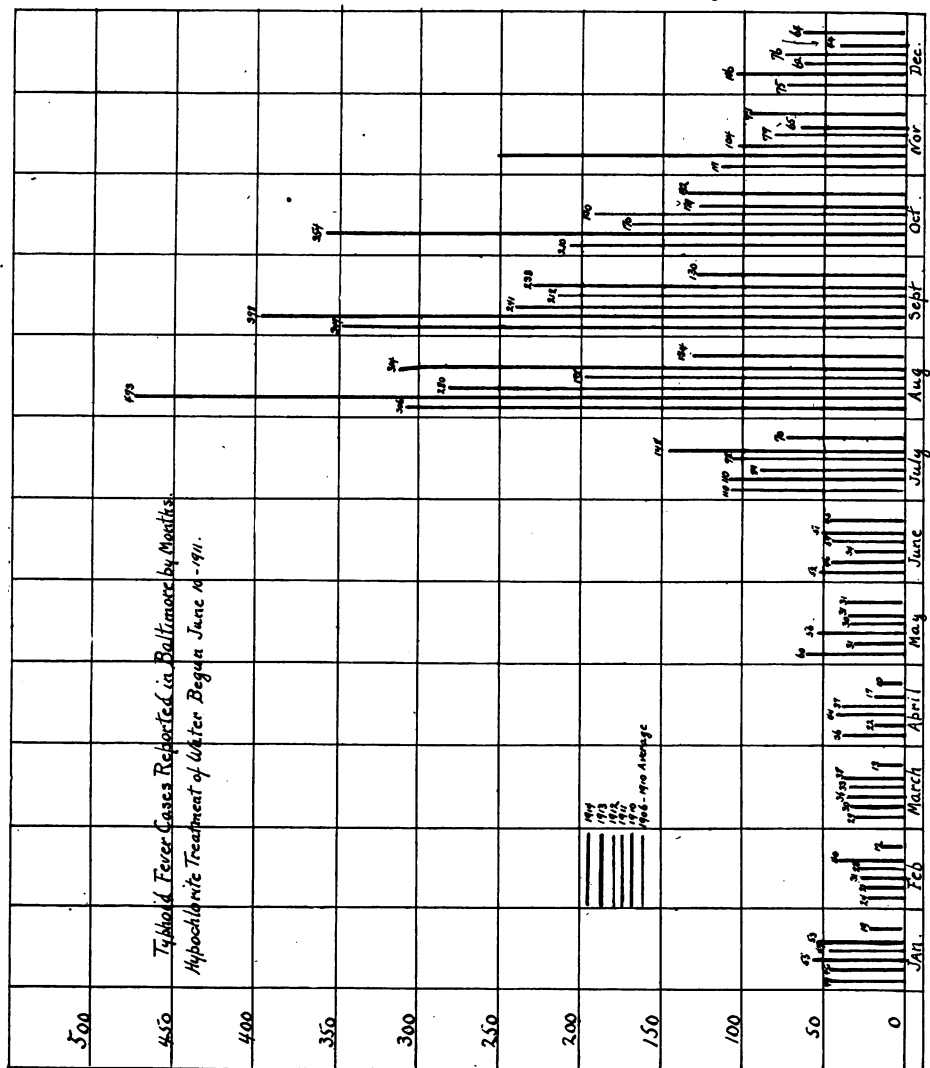
age reservoirs in 0.1 of a cubic centimeter. Its percentage is variable in 0.1, 1 and 10 cubic centimeters, but in the water from the city taps it is practically absent even in 1 cubic centimeter of water and only appears in variable and usually small percentages in 10 cubic centimeters.

It has been somewhat unfortunate that it has been necessary to mix the Jones Falls water with the water supplied from the Gunpowder system, since the results in the disinfection of the latter supply have been far more satisfactory.

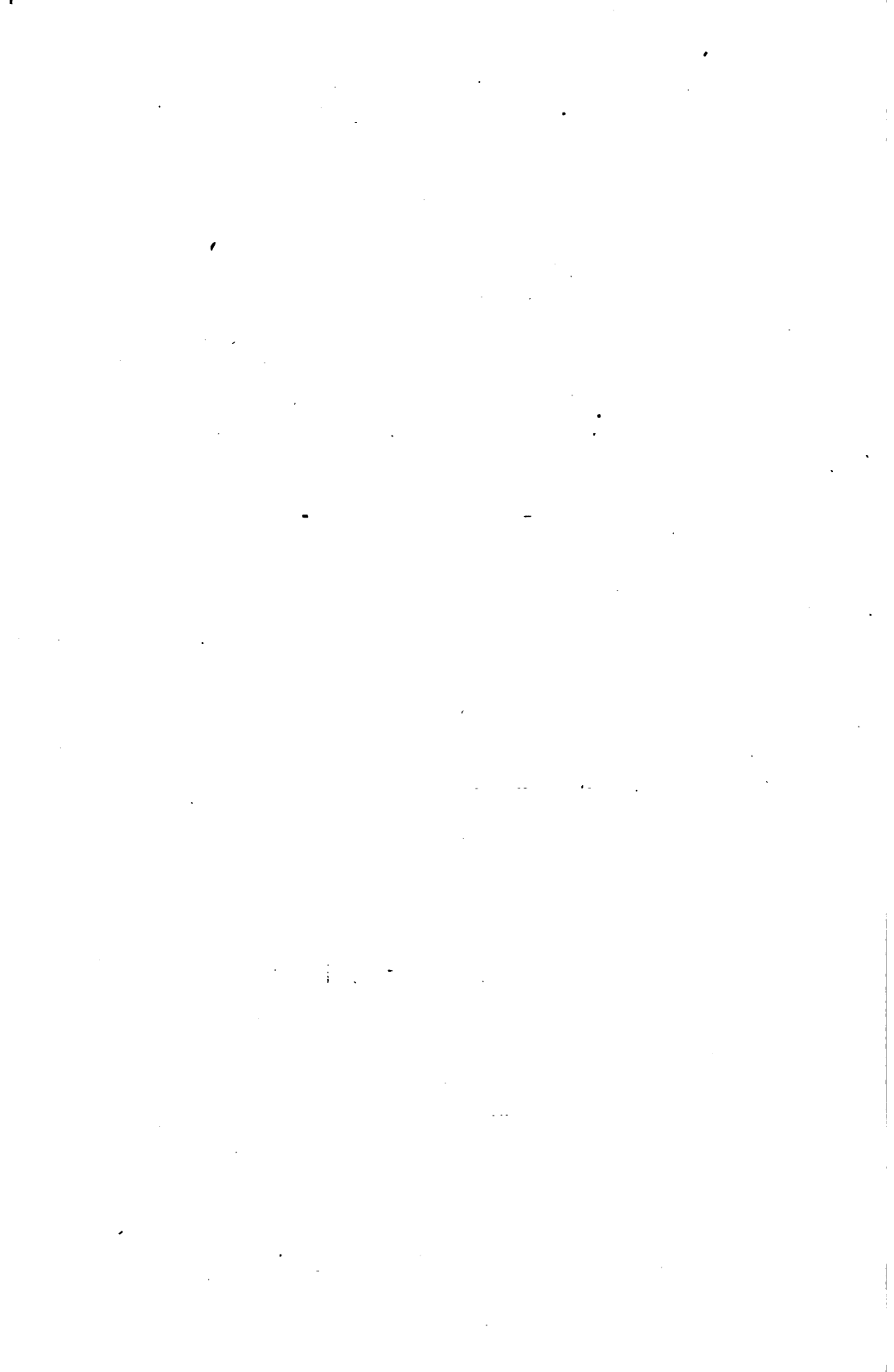
The figures for the raw water and the storage water found in Tables Nos. 2 and 3 have been kindly furnished by Mr. J. Bosley Thomas, director of the laboratory of the Water Department.

TABLE NO. 4—Typhoid Fever in Baltimore, January, 1906, to December, 1914, Showing Decrease in Morbidity and Mortality Since the Use of Hypochlorite of Calcium.

MONTHS.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		Average of Five Years, 1906-1910.	
	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.	Case Incidence.	Deaths.
January.....	31	12	43	12	47	7	39	16	40	7	55	11	47	9	53	8	19	10	40	10.8
February.....	31	6	16	5	26	9	23	3	25	11	31	3	28	7	40	14	12	7	24	6.8
March.....	25	6	37	6	36	3	20	5	30	12	35	5	33	11	38	8	13	3	29	6.4
April.....	67	11	35	17	24	2	22	4	22	4	44	8	37	10	17	3	10	6	36	11.2
May.....	143	12	65	3	40	3	23	5	31	2	56	7	30	3	31	6	31	4	60	5.0
June.....	87	5	41	6	47	3	41	6	46	8	34	8	57	3	51	9	45	15	52	4.2
July.....	105	14	78	22	149	24	107	11	110	7	89	4	98	15	148	15	70	18	110	15.6
August.....	284	34	217	23	339	35	217	20	473	30	280	22	198	22	314	22	134	9	306	28.4
September...	206	32	469	41	304	29	312	24	398	49	241	31	212	18	233	20	130	18	349	35.0
October.....	125	26	241	47	187	30	138	23	359	42	170	28	190	12	129	18	132	22	210	33.6
November....	59	15	87	31	90	25	61	10	251	32	104	10	77	9	65	8	97	18	111	23.6
December....	46	10	91	17	68	10	66	9	106	26	62	8	76	17	44	5	64	10	75	14.4
Total..	1,209	183	1,420	230	1,426	180	1,069	136	1,891	235	1,201	154	1,083	136	1,163	136	757	130	1,403	192.8



**CHART No. 1.**



## REDUCTION IN TYPHOID MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

The above table (No. 4) shows the cases and deaths of typhoid fever from 1906 to date and the gradual tendency towards an increase of typhoid fever which ended in the outbreak of 1910 can be seen upon examining this table. About the first of June, 1911, we began to use calcium hypochlorite for disinfecting the drinking water, and this table shows that the cases and deaths of typhoid fever have been gradually reduced up to the present time, with the exception of the months of July, August and September of 1913. When the amount of available chlorine was increased about the middle of September from 1.5 to 2.0 parts per million parts of water the number of typhoid cases rapidly decreased. The results for 1914 are particularly gratifying, since there were only 757 cases and 130 deaths; these numbers being much lower than any other yearly total found in the table. This result is probably due to the fact that especially during the summer and fall amounts of available chlorine varying between 1.5 and 2.5 were used.

Chart No. 1 shows the number of reported typhoid cases for the years from 1910 to 1914, inclusive, and it also indicates the average number of cases for the years 1906 to 1910, inclusive. The legend shows the colors, which represent the various years and the number of typhoid cases as shown by the height of the various columns in the chart; the actual numbers being placed at the tops of these columns.

The use of calcium hypochlorite in treating the city water was begun in June, 1911. On comparing the green line representing the average number of typhoid cases for the five years previous to the year when hypochlorite was used with the various lines indicating the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 it can be seen that the number of typhoid cases month by month during these latter years was less than the average for the five preceding years, although the population has steadily increased. During the months of July, August and September



of 1913, however, there was a decided increase in the number of typhoid cases. On September 18 the hypochlorite for the Gunpowder supply was increased to 2.0 parts of available chlorine per million parts of water, and it can be seen that in October, November and December there was a marked drop in the number of cases.

This chart also shows the decided outbreak of typhoid fever in July, August, September, October, November and December, 1910; the numbers for the various months being indicated by the black line. In 1911 the number of cases for the first five months of the year showed an increase, even over the cases during these months for 1910. In June, 1911, as mentioned above, the use of hypochlorite was instituted in the treatment of the Baltimore drinking water, and the marked contrast between the cases for 1910 and 1911 for the rest of the months of the year is clearly indicated by the black and red lines.

Chart No. 2 shows the number of typhoid cases reported for the various months of each year since 1910 and also the average number of cases reported month by month from 1906 to 1910, inclusive. The large number of cases during the summer months of 1910 is clearly indicated and the decrease in the number of reported cases since the use of calcium hypochlorite in 1911 is also shown. There is but one break in this result, however, since some of the columns for 1913 are higher than those for the other hypochlorite years. This is due to the failure to use enough hypochlorite during July, August and September, since only 1.0 part of chlorine per million parts of water were used during June, July and half of August, and 1.5 parts were used for the rest of August and the first half of September. When 2.0 parts of chlorine were used the outbreak abruptly ceased. This chart shows in a graphic manner the large number of typhoid cases for the five years preceding the use of hypochlorite and also the epidemic of typhoid fever during the latter half of 1910. The

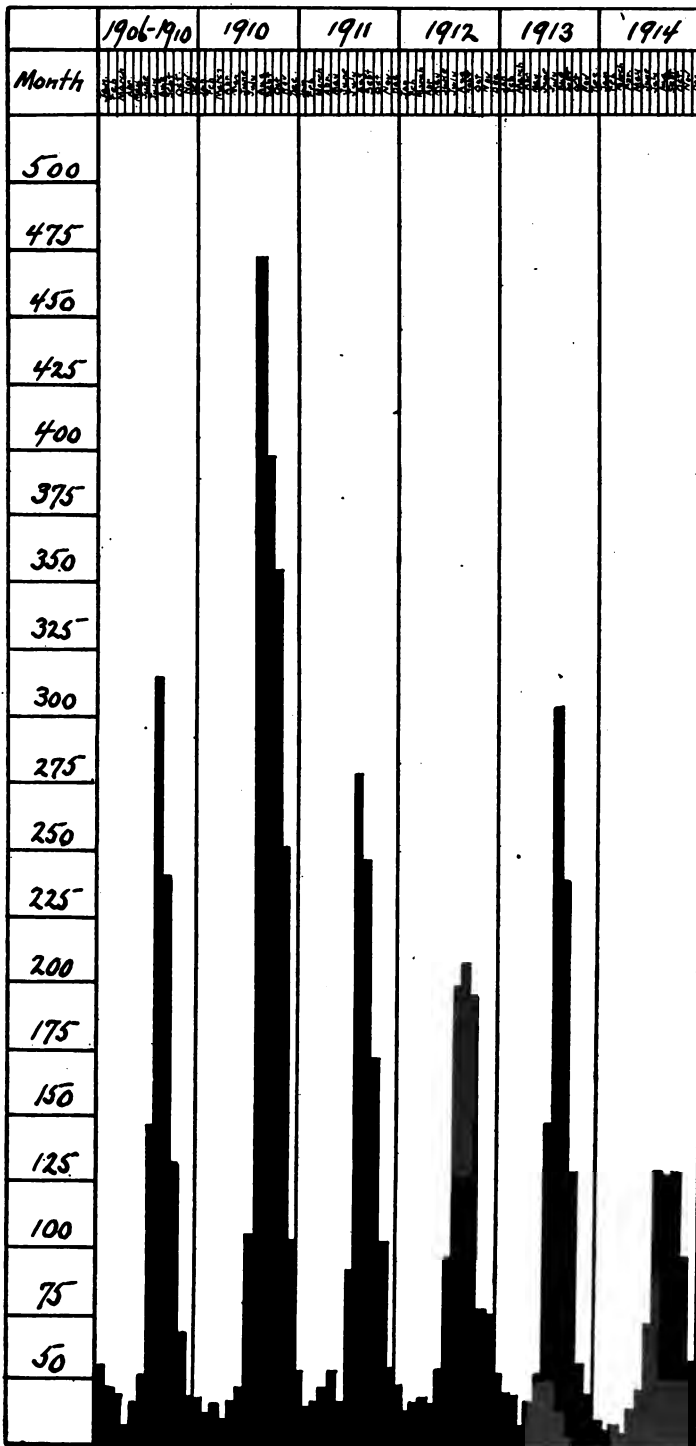


CHART No. 2—Typhoid cases by months.

tendency towards a gradual reduction of typhoid fever, beginning with 1911, is also indicated, but the chart is somewhat marred by the increased number of typhoid fever cases during the summer months of 1913.

Chart No. 3 shows the total yearly number of deaths from typhoid fever since 1890, and the columns from 1890 to 1910 are usually in marked contrast to the hypochlorite years, from 1911 to 1914, inclusive. There is an occasional column in the pre-hypochlorite years which is as low or lower than some of the columns indicating the years in which hypochlorite was used. The majority of the columns, however, show a much larger number of deaths from typhoid fever in the years previous to the years of hypochlorite than in those years in which calcium hypochlorite has been used for disinfecting the city drinking water. This fact becomes even more striking when we consider that the population has increased since 1890 from 435,290 to 579,593 persons.

Chart No. 4 shows the death rate from typhoid fever per 100,000 inhabitants since 1890 and is, of course, the most correct method of estimating the prevalence of the disease in the community, since we have no way of being sure that all of the typhoid fever cases are reported. These typhoid death rates are quite variable for the various years preceding 1911, but most of these rates are much higher for the pre-hypochlorite years than for the hypochlorite years of 1911 to 1914, inclusive. This chart certainly shows that a marked improvement has been made upon the typhoid fever death rate during these latter years and the relation between the use of the proper amount of hypochlorite and the drop in the number of cases and deaths of this disease shows that the disinfection of the drinking water has had much to do with the reduction of the number of typhoid cases and deaths.

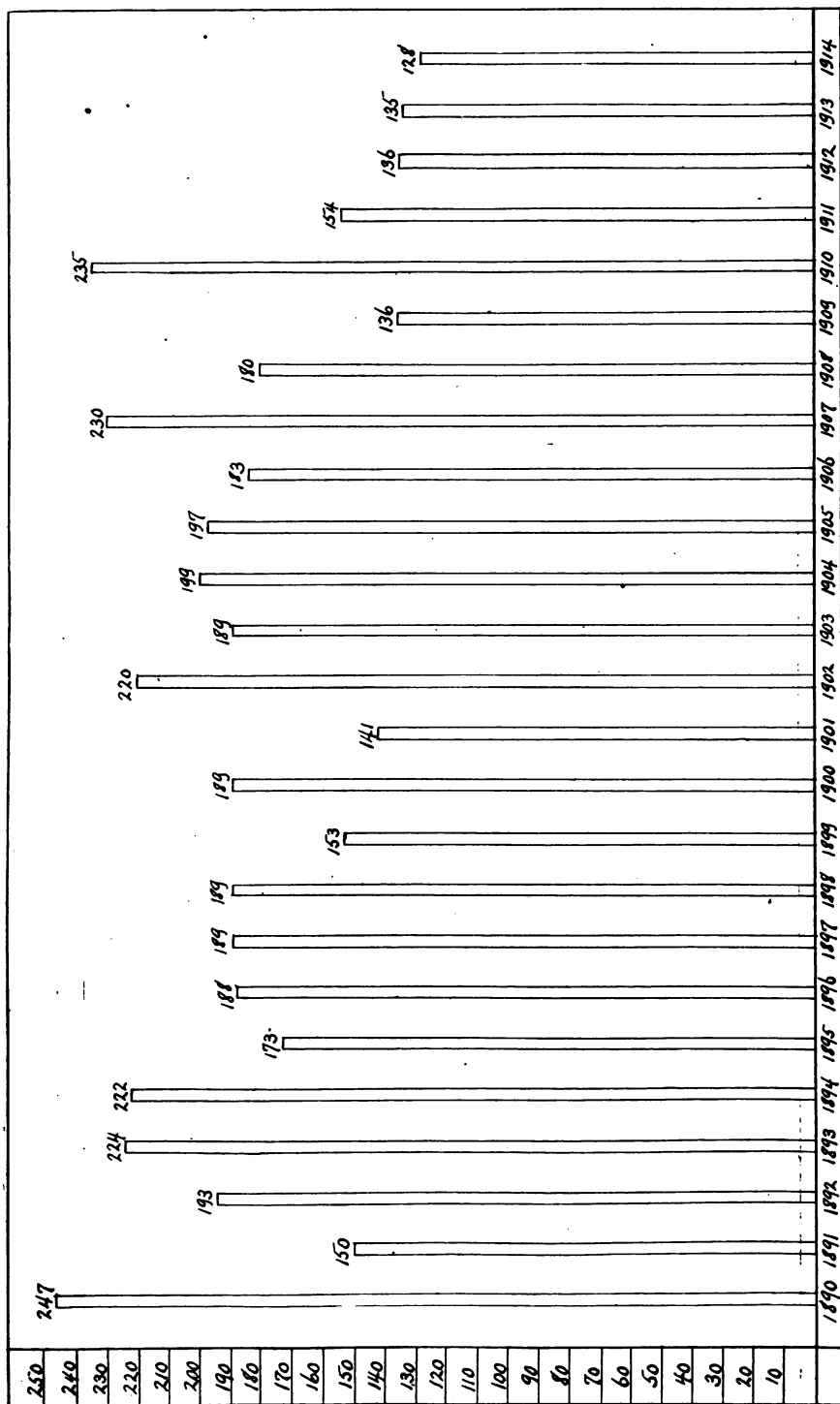


CHART No. 3.—Deaths from typhoid by years.

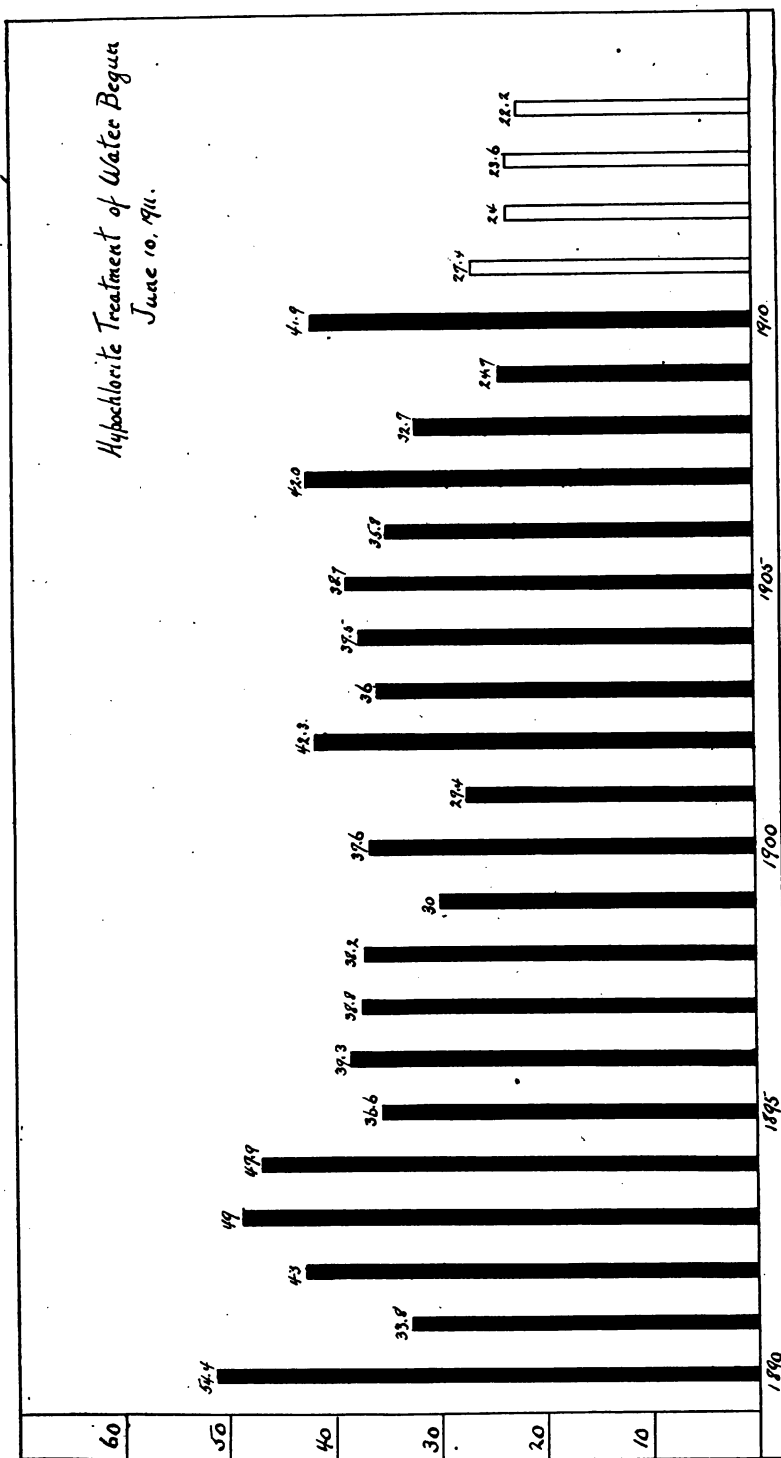


CHART No. 4.—Typhoid death rate per 100,000 population.

### EXAMINATION OF WELLS, SPRINGS, TABLE WATERS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS.

During the year we have made 183 examinations of specimens of water from the wells, springs, table waters, filters, special tap waters, swimming pools and other miscellaneous specimens. These have been reported to the Assistant Commissioner of Health, and, whenever possible, the appropriate remedies have been adopted.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the past year we made 16,189 bacteriological examinations of milk, these examinations usually consisting in the bacterial enumeration of the organisms present per cubic centimeter. This is nearly double the number of examinations made during 1913, when 8,916 specimens were examined. Of these 6,481 were collected at the various railroad stations, 1,182 from wagons, 1,035 from shops, 634 from lunchrooms, 638 from specimens obtained at the plant before pasteurization, 643 from specimens obtained at the plant after pasteurization, 980 original package samples of pasteurized milk collected from the wagons on the street, 121 examinations of specimens obtained during the annual milk-shippers' contest and 4,475 specimens of a miscellaneous nature, such as examination of milk from individual cows, examination of pasteurized milk at different stages of pasteurization, examination of milk for typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli, examination of milk for the colon bacillus as a means for determining the time of contamination, examination of milk for the cause of disagreeable odors or tastes, milk from Sydenham Hospital, and milk from which no counts were obtained owing to contamination or other causes.

TABLE No. 5—Comparison by Months of the Milk Collected from

BACTERIAL COUNT.	Rating Figure.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.	
		No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
Under 10,000....	100	36	3,600	63	6,300	132	13,200	28	2,800	10	1,000
10,000- 50,000...	90	107	9,630	173	15,570	317	28,530	160	14,400	63	5,670
50,000-100,000...	75	67	5,025	85	6,375	141	10,575	83	6,225	42	3,150
100,000-250,000...	50	70	3,500	69	3,450	130	6,500	153	7,650	74	3,700
250,000-500,000...	20	33	660	32	640	69	1,380	125	2,500	66	1,320
500,000-1,000,000...	10	35	350	24	240	46	460	66	660	54	540
Over 1,000,000...	0	38	0	12	0	75	0	160	0	192	0
Total.....	...	386	22,765	458	32,575	910	60,645	775	34,235	501	15,380
Bacterial index..	....	....	59.0	....	71.1	....	66.6	....	44.2	....	30.7

*Stations During 1914 (Bacterial Index Computed by Levy Method).*

June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
8	800	2	200	2	200	10	1,000	11	1,100	62	6,200	73	7,300
32	2,880	13	1,170	14	1,260	19	1,710	53	4,770	225	20,250	276	24,840
37	2,775	15	1,125	7	525	24	1,800	51	3,825	136	10,220	165	12,375
80	4,000	24	1,200	8	400	42	2,100	94	4,700	79	3,950	67	3,350
95	1,900	27	540	15	300	33	660	105	2,100	73	1,460	85	1,700
66	660	26	260	10	100	39	390	88	880	29	290	46	460
310	0	158	0	63	0	107	0	276	0	94	0	77	0
628	13,015	265	4,495	119	2,785	274	7,660	678	17,375	698	42,350	789	50,025
...	20.9	....	17.0	....	23.4	....	27.9	....	25.7	....	60.7	....	63.4

The above table (No. 5) shows the comparison by months of the milk collected from the railroad stations during 1914. This comparison is expressed by means of the Levy bacterial index, which is described in the report of the Commission for National Milk Standards in Public Health Report No. 78, issued by the United States Public Health Service. This system shows the number of specimens during the various months which were between the limits of the various bacterial counts stated in the table. The bacterial index for each month is also stated and it can be seen that this is higher as a rule in the cooler months and lower for the summer months. A high index expresses a better quality of milk, since this index is produced by low bacterial counts.



TABLE No. 6—*Comparison by Months of the Milk Collected from*

BACTERIAL COUNT.	Rating Figure.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.	
		No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
Under 10,000....	100	0	0	0	0	22	2,200	1	100	1	100
10,000- 50,000...	90	5	450	6	540	17	1,530	5	450	3	270
50,000-100,000...	75	5	375	8	600	23	1,725	4	300	0	0
100,000-250,000...	50	9	450	17	850	42	2,100	10	500	5	250
250,000-500,000...	20	11	220	19	380	33	660	21	420	12	240
500,000-1,000,000..	10	9	90	9	90	20	200	24	240	6	60
Over 1,000,000...	0	27	0	12	0	55	0	97	0	53	0
Total.....	.....	66	1,585	71	2,460	212	8,410	162	2,010	80	920
Bacterial index..	.....	.....	24.0	.....	34.6	.....	39.7	.....	12.4	.....	11.5

*Wagons During 1914 (Bacterial Index Computed by Levy Method).*

June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	5	500	9	900
2	180	0	0	2	180	2	180	4	360	16	1,440	22	1,980
0	0	0	0	1	75	2	150	8	600	12	900	20	1,500
6	300	0	0	0	0	5	250	20	1,000	38	1,900	35	1,750
7	140	2	40	0	0	5	100	22	440	19	380	28	560
6	60	0	0	1	10	9	90	11	110	12	120	8	80
31	0	5	0	16	0	43	0	93	0	36	0	27	0
52	680	7	40	20	265	67	870	158	2,510	138	4,240	149	6,770
....	13.1	....	5.7	....	13.3	....	13.0	....	15.9	....	30.7	....	45.4

The above table (No. 6) shows a comparison by months of the market milk collected from wagons during 1914. When this table is compared to Table No. 5 a deterioration in the milk after leaving the station can be noted, since the bacterial index is lower for the various months in Table No. 6 than it is for the corresponding months in Table No. 5, which shows the milk obtained at the stations at an earlier period of its route from the farmer to the consumer.

TABLE No. 7—*Comparison by Months of the Milk Collected from*

BACTERIAL COUNT.	Rating Figure.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.	
		No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
Under 10,000....	100	0	0	1	100	22	2,200	2	200	0	0
10,000- 50,000...	90	1	90	17	1,530	8	720	1	90	0	0
50,000-100,000...	75	2	150	28	2,100	10	750	4	300	5	375
100,000-250,000...	50	4	200	33	1,650	15	750	11	550	5	250
250,000-500,000...	20	4	80	27	540	11	220	16	320	11	220
500,000-1,000,000..	10	10	100	16	160	8	80	15	150	11	110
Over 1,000,000...	0	34	0	48	0	9	0	135	0	90	0
Total.....	....	55	620	170	6,080	83	4,720	184	1,610	122	955
Bacterial index.	....	....	11.3	....	35.8	....	56.9	....	8.8	....	7.8

*Shops During 1914 (Bacterial Index Computed by Levy Method).*

June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
0	0	0	0	2	200	2	200	2	200	0	0	3	300
3	270	0	0	0	0	1	90	0	0	0	540	8	720
0	0	0	0	3	225	2	150	2	150	4	300	8	600
3	150	2	100	4	200	1	50	3	150	4	200	6	300
7	140	2	40	3	60	4	80	10	200	5	100	5	100
4	40	0	0	4	40	5	50	10	100	5	50	2	20
82	0	27	0	32	0	57	0	67	0	6	0	15	0
99	600	31	140	48	725	72	620	94	800	30	1,190	47	2,040
....	6.1	....	4.5	....	15.1	....	8.6	....	8.5	....	39.7	....	43.4

The above table (No. 7) shows the comparison by months of the milk collected from the shops during 1914, and as a rule there is a slightly increased deterioration in the character of the milk as compared with that obtained from the wagons. Some of the months, however, show a slightly higher figure for the shops than for the wagons, and there is no other material difference between the character of these two classes of milk.

TABLE No. 8—Comparison by Months of the Milk Collected from

BACTERIAL COUNT.	Rating Figure.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.	
		No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
Under 10,000....	100	0	0	0	0	15	1,500	6	600	1	100
10,000- 50,000....	90	0	0	14	1,260	17	1,530	9	810	4	360
50,000-100,000....	75	0	0	15	1,125	16	1,200	8	600	3	225
100,000-250,000....	50	1	50	20	1,000	27	1,350	12	600	9	450
250,000-500,000....	20	1	20	15	300	27	540	10	200	3	60
500,000-1,000,000..	10	0	0	6	60	17	170	5	50	2	20
Over 1,000,000....	0	8	0	25	0	69	0	73	0	21	0
Total.....	.....	10	70	95	3,745	188	6,290	123	2,860	43	1,215
Bacterial index..	.....	.....	7.0	.....	39.4	.....	33.4	.....	23.3	.....	28.2

*Lunchrooms During 1914 (Bacterial Index Computed by Levy Method).*

June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	No lunchroom samples examined during November and December.			
0	0	0	0	2	180	1	90	0	0				
0	0	1	75	2	150	0	0	1	75				
1	50	0	0	2	100	4	200	1	50				
1	20	1	20	6	120	0	0	5	100				
2	20	0	0	3	30	6	60	2	20				
31	0	3	0	33	0	37	0	29	0				
35	90	6	195	48	580	48	350	38	245				
....	2.6	....	32.5	....	12.1	....	7.3	....	6.4				

The above table (No. 8) shows quite variable results for the milk obtained from the lunchrooms. In some months the bacterial index is very low, showing decidedly poor milk, and in other months it is higher, approaching in its quality the character of the milk obtained from the wagons during similar months.

When one compares these four tables it is seen that the milk as it arrives at the railroad station is of a better quality, containing smaller numbers of bacteria than that obtained either from the wagons or from the shops, dairies and lunch-rooms. The milk upon the wagons is usually of a better character than that obtained from the shops and lunchrooms, but there are some exceptions to this condition, as the results are somewhat variable.

TABLE No. 9—*Contest of Shippers, October 27 to November 13, Inclusive.*

BACTERIAL COUNT.	Rating Figure.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
Under 10,000.....	100	72	7,200
10,000-50,000.....	90	29	2,610
50,000-100,000.....	75	7	525
100,000-250,000.....	50	8	400
250,000-500,000.....	20	2	40
500,000-1,000,000.....	10	2	20
Over 1,000,000.....	0	1	0
Total.....		121	10,795*
Bacterial index.....			89.2

The above table (No. 9) shows the character of the milk obtained during the milk contest held by the Maryland State Dairymen's Association from October 27 to November 13, inclusive. This table, with its very high bacterial index, indicating milk of a low bacterial count, shows that much purer milk can be obtained when sufficient care is taken in its handling. The large number of specimens under 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter shows that if the farmer will exert sufficient care this result can be obtained under ordinary conditions.

TABLE NO. 10—Yearly Rating of Various Classes of Milk.

BACTERIAL COUNT.	Rating Figure.	Stations.		Wagons.		Shops.		Lunch- rooms.	
		No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.	No. of Examinations.	Product.
Under 10,000.....	100	437	43,700	39	3,900	34	3,400	23	2,300
10,000-50,000.....	90	1,452	130,680	84	7,560	45	4,050	47	4,230
50,000-100,000.....	75	853	63,965	83	6,225	68	5,100	46	3,450
100,000-250,000.....	50	890	44,500	187	9,350	91	4,550	77	3,850
250,000-500,000.....	20	758	15,160	179	3,580	105	2,100	69	1,380
500,000-1,000,000....	10	529	5,290	115	1,150	90	900	43	430
Over 1,000,000.....	0	1,562	0	495	0	602	0	329	0
Total.....	...	6,481	303,295	1,182	31,765	1,035	20,100	634	15,640
Bacterial index....	...	.....	46.8	.....	26.9	.....	19.4	...	24.7

The above table (No. 10) shows the Levy bacterial index for the entire year for the milk obtained from stations, wagons, shops and lunchrooms. The yearly bacterial index shows a deterioration in the character of the milk obtained from the wagons and shops as compared to the station milk, and although the index of the lunchroom milk is slightly higher than that of the shop milk, yet it is slightly lower than that of the milk obtained from the wagons.



TABLE NO. II—*Comparison of Average Yearly Bacterial Counts of 1914 with Former Years, also Showing the Levy Bacterial Index.*

CLASS.	1911.	1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Average Bacterial Count.	Average Bacterial Count.	Bacterial Index.	Average Bacterial Count.	Bacterial Index.	Average Bacterial Count.	Bacterial Index.
Stations ....	2,444,012	2,557,500	24.0	1,070,100	50.9	1,872,547	46.8
Wagons ....	3,947,892	7,713,500	8.7	3,385,100	21.7	4,407,047	26.9
Shops .....		6,963,200	13.1	7,780,800	13.5	6,143,821	19.4
Lunchrooms..				5,932,600	13.7	7,390,648	24.7

Table No. II shows a comparison between the yearly average and bacterial index of milk obtained from the stations, wagons, shops and lunchrooms since 1913 and between some of these other sources since 1911. The general tendency is towards an improvement in the character of the milk year by year. This fact is shown by the higher bacterial index for each consecutive year. The stations for 1914 show an exception to this general tendency, but this may be due to the much larger number of milk samples examined and the difference is slight. This table also shows the deterioration in the quality of the milk as it progresses from the stations through the wagons to the shops and lunchrooms.

TABLE No. 12—Comparison Between the Various Samples of Milk Obtained from Pasteurizing Plants or from Samples as Dispensed to Consumers.

DAIRY.	Samples Obtained from Pasteurizing Plants.						Samples as Dispensed to Consumers.								
	Raw.			Pasteurized.			B. Coli.			B. Coli.					
	No. of Exam- inations.	Levy Average.	Equivalent Bac- terial Count.	No. of Exam- inations.	Levy Average.	Equivalent Bac- terial Count.	No. of Exam- inations.	No. of Positive Tests.	Per Cent. Posi- tive Tests.	No. of Exam- inations.	Levy Average.	Equivalent Bac- terial Count.	No. of Exam- inations.	No. of Positive Tests.	Per Cent. Posi- tive Tests.
No. 1.....	18	86.8	750,000	20	30.6	18,000	20	8	40.0	33	31.6	100,000	36	34	91.9
No. 3.....	33	115.3	1,330,000	34	25.3	64,000	35	12	34.3	37	39.3	154,000	31	12	38.7
No. 4.....	36	130.7	1,700,000	36	17.6	31,000	35	11	31.4	20	27	855,000	28	21	75.0
No. 5.....	18	112.5	1,260,000	18	30.1	90,000	18	9	50.0	13	30.7	94,000	14	5	35.7
No. 7.....	38	176.1	3,100,000	38	28.4	81,000	37	13	35.1	46	63.6	405,000	48	33	68.7
No. 8.....	12	177.2	3,140,000	13	45.3	20,000	13	8	61.5	16	51.9	270,000	16	12	75.0
No. 9.....	16	167.9	2,820,000	17	14.5	21,000	16	1	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 10.....	35	139.8	1,960,000	37	20.0	40,000	37	21	56.7	79	31.1	97,000	84	47	56.0
No. 11.....	17	164.9	2,720,000	17	19.5	38,000	17	7	41.2	18	56.2	316,000	19	12	63.2
No. 12.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	98.8	980,000	6	6	100.0
No. 13.....	31	101.0	1,020,000	32	18.2	33,000	31	6	19.3	27	23.4	54,000	29	11	37.9
No. 14.....	35	134.1	1,800,000	35	16.5	27,000	37	6	16.2	88	26.8	72,000	91	26	28.6
No. 15.....	35	63.7	400,000	34	16.4	27,000	35	10	28.6	47	44.7	200,000	47	21	44.7
No. 16.....	36	84.6	710,000	36	26.7	71,000	36	10	27.8	34	49.6	246,000	34	16	47.1
No. 17.....	30	140.6	1,970,000	28	21.1	44,000	30	15	50.0	48	26.7	71,000	48	20	41.7
No. 18.....	13	172.5	2,980,000	13	10.8	11,000	13	4	30.8	11	73.0	534,000	14	9	64.3
No. 19.....	36	144.9	2,100,000	35	9.4	8,800	36	16	44.5	90	21.0	44,000	90	40	44.4
No. 20.....	13	116.8	1,360,000	12	17.6	31,000	13	3	23.1	12	54.3	296,000	12	8	66.7
No. 22.....	32	147.2	2,170,000	32	12.6	16,000	32	11	34.4	44	50.7	257,000	43	23	53.5
No. 23.....	32	74.4	550,000	33	10.8	11,000	34	4	11.8	45	18.8	35,000	45	14	31.1
No. 24.....	22	155.1	2,410,000	23	18.5	34,000	22	10	45.5	36	57.4	345,000	36	16	44.4
No. 25.....	18	177.7	3,160,000	18	12.2	14,000	19	9	47.3	75	11.2	12,000	16	13	81.3
No. 28.....	35	137.3	1,880,000	34	36.2	31,000	35	15	42.8	79	72.8	530,000	81	54	66.7
No. 29.....	33	112.1	1,260,000	34	18.4	34,000	33	15	45.5	65	48.1	232,000	67	43	64.2
No. 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10.2	10,000	24	11	45.8
No. 33.....	14	86.7	750,000	14	51.1	260,000	14	10	71.5	46	34.9	122,000	46	30	65.2

The above table (No. 12) shows a comparison between the various samples of milk obtained from pasteurizing plants or from samples as dispensed to consumers, as explained in the report of the Commission on Milk Standards, published in Public Health Report No. 78 of the United States Public Health Service. The ratings for comparison between milk samples from different sources are called the bacterial content and are obtained by extracting the square root of the count divided by 100. The Levy average is the average of the square roots obtained from all of the counts from a given dairy, as above described, and the equivalent bacterial count is the reverse of the above obtained by squaring the Levy average and multiplying by 100.

The figures in this table present a fair method of comparing the milk of the different dairies and also of comparing the pasteurized milk at the dairies with that finally dispensed to customers. The raw milk received at each dairy can also be compared with that received at the other dairies and the raw milk at each dairy can also be compared to the milk at this same dairy after it has been pasteurized.

An examination of this table will show that the raw milk as received at the various dairies shows a marked difference in the equivalent bacterial count, some showing much higher counts than others. The table also shows that the pasteurized product at the dairy varies greatly in its bacterial count as obtained from the various dairies, and that there are also wide differences in the bacterial count of the final package as dispensed to the customer. A comparison of the equivalent bacterial count of the pasteurized milk at the plants with the pasteurized milk dispensed to customers shows that in some instances there is practically no bacterial increase between the time that the milk is pasteurized and the time that it is obtained by the inspectors from the bottles in the wagons on the street. In other cases there is a moderate increase in the bacterial count between the pasteurizing plants and the wagon samples,

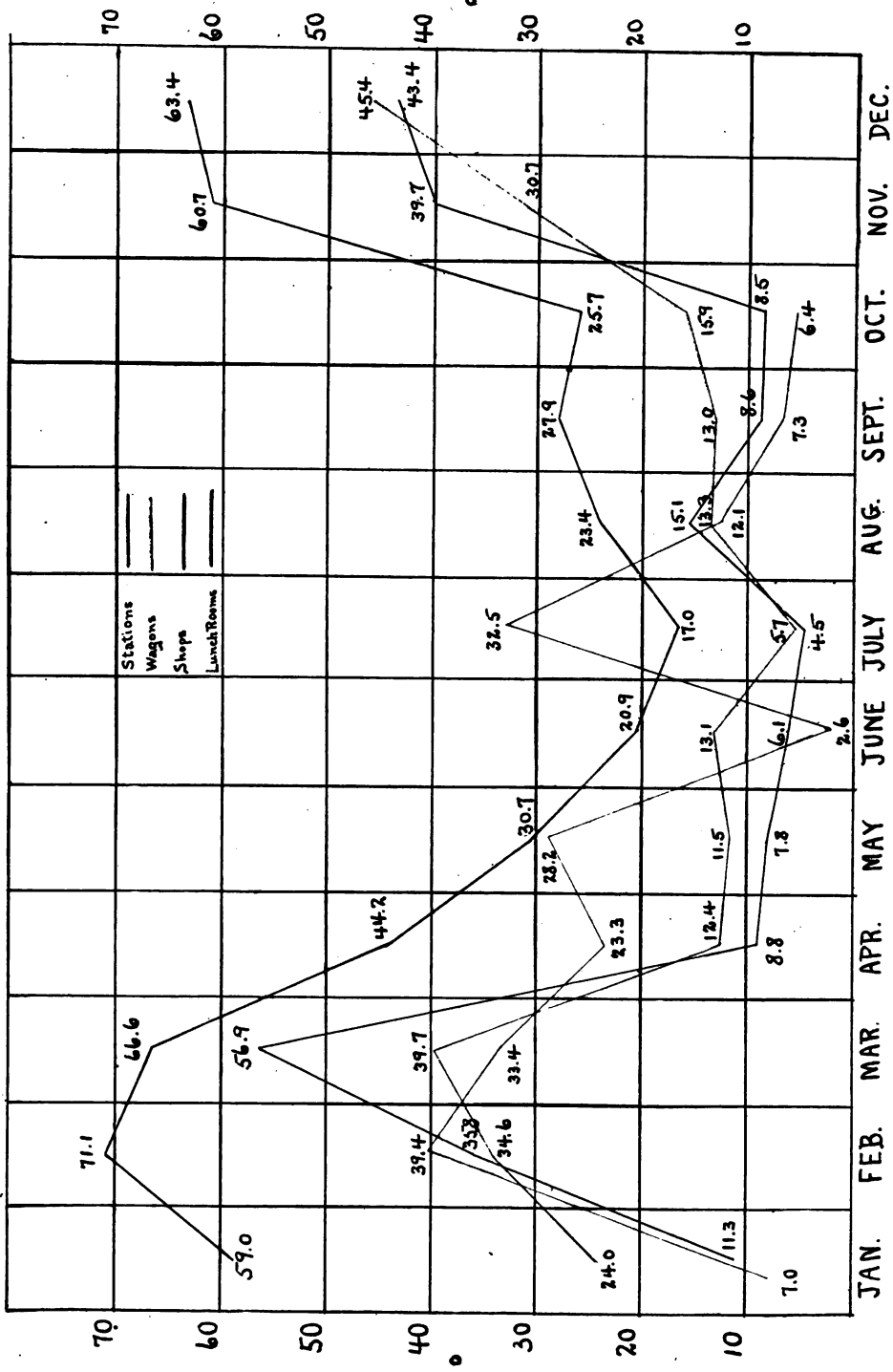


CHART No. 5.



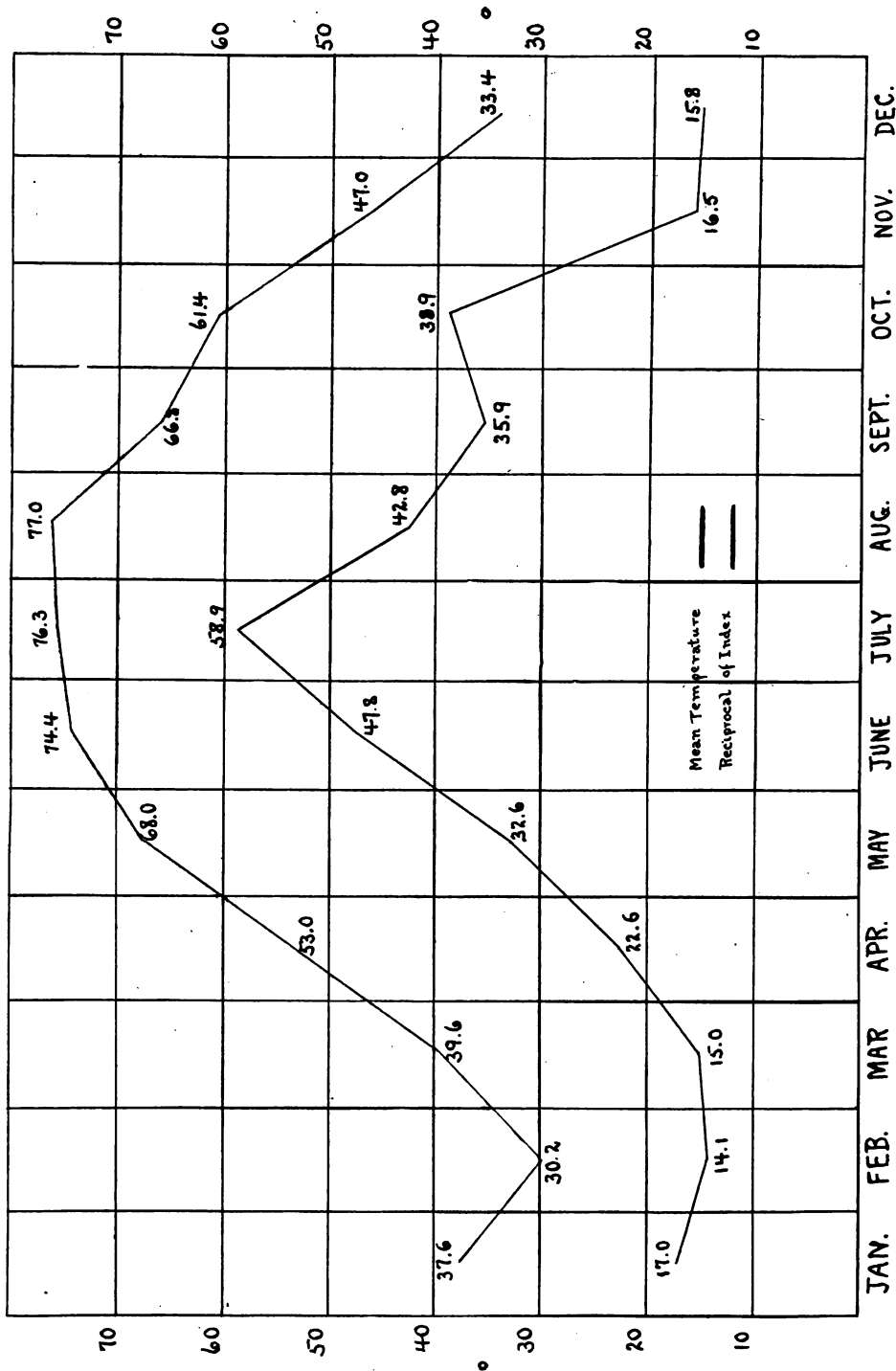


CHART No. 6.



and in a number of instances there is a decided increase in the bacterial count between the time that it is pasteurized at the plant and the time that it is dispensed to the customers. Dairy No. 31 is a special milk which is not pasteurized.

The above chart (No. 5) shows the bacterial index for the various months of the year from station, wagon, lunchroom and shop milk. The red line for the station milk shows the highest curve, with the exception of one month, and this would be expected, since the higher the index the lower the bacterial count. There is quite a contrast between the milk produced in the winter months and that produced during the warmer months of the year. The milk from the wagons shows a lower index than that obtained from the stations, but the milk obtained from the shops and lunchrooms shows some curious variations. At times they nearly approach the bacterial index of station milk and exceed that of the wagon milk, but during other months they both drop below the station and wagon milk. This method of comparing the bacterial index by means of curves shows in a striking way the difference between the bacterial count in the winter and summer months and also the contrast between the milk samples obtained from the various sources mentioned in the chart.

The above chart (No. 6) expresses by means of curves the relation between the reciprocal of the bacterial index of the station milk and the mean monthly temperature. One thousand times the reciprocal of the bacterial index was used to make the curves convergent instead of divergent and this shows a general correspondence between the average monthly temperature and the height of the bacterial count as indicated by the Levy system of rating.



TABLE NO. 13—*Showing by Months the Results of Examinations of Milk from Railroad Stations by the Slack Method.*

MONTHS.	Number of Examinations Showing More than 1,000,000 Leucocytes per c. c.				Number of Examinations Showing Less than 1,000,000 Leucocytes per c. c.				Total Number of Examinations by Months.
	Streptococci Under 1,000,000 per c. c.	Percentage Streptococci Under 1,000,000 per c. c.	Streptococci Above 1,000,000 per c. c.	Percentage Streptococci Above 1,000,000 per c. c.	Streptococci Under 1,000,000 per c. c.	Percentage Streptococci Under 1,000,000 per c. c.	Streptococci Above 1,000,000 per c. c.	Percentage Streptococci Above 1,000,000 per c. c.	
January.....	26	6.6	0	0	361	92.1	5	1.2	392
February.....	19	4.1	0	0	436	93.8	10	2.1	465
March.....	142	15.5	18	1.9	730	79.6	27	2.9	917
April.....	202	25.8	9	1.1	548	70.0	24	3.1	783
May.....	31	6.1	3	0.6	466	92.0	7	1.4	507
June.....	42	6.5	3	0.4	576	89.2	24	3.8	645
July.....	4	1.5	0	0	242	91.7	18	6.8	264
August.....	14	11.2	0	0	104	83.2	7	5.6	125
September.....	39	13.4	4	1.4	241	83.1	6	2.1	290
October.....	70	10.2	8	1.2	571	83.6	34	5.0	683
November.....	134	19.3	5	0.7	541	77.8	15	2.2	695
December.....	196	24.2	14	1.7	565	69.8	34	4.2	809
Total.....	919	14.0	64	1.0	5,381	81.9	211	3.1	6,575

## EXAMINATIONS FOR LEUCOCYTES AND STREPTOCOCCI IN MILK.

During the year we made 6,575 examinations by the Slack method for the detection of excessive numbers of leucocytes and streptococci in milk collected at the railroad stations, and the above table (No. 13) shows the result of this work. As seen from the table, 14 per cent. of the specimens showed leucocytes over 1,000,000 per cubic centimeter, but only 1 per cent. of the specimens examined contained streptococci

above this number. When the leucocytes and streptococci are both over 1,000,000 per cubic centimeter the result is reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection, who has the herd inspected for garget and other inflammatory conditions of the udder. The results of the sanitary inspection of the herds following these reports are given in the report of the Chief of this Bureau, to which the reader is referred for further information.

#### EXAMINATION OF MILK SEDIMENTS FOR TUBERCLE BACILLUS.

During the past year we have examined 118 milk sediments, representing milk from 58 farms, for the presence of the tubercle bacillus, or pyogenic bacteria. These specimens were obtained from the railroad stations and the examinations were made by the following technique proposed by Kinyoun:

Fifteen cubic centimeters of milk are centrifugalized for one hour, the fluid portion is poured off and cream and sediment thoroughly mixed. Normal salt solution is added to 15 cubic centimeters, and the mixture is well shaken. It is then divided into two parts of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cubic centimeters each. One part is injected untreated subcutaneously; to the other part 0.2 cubic centimeter of antiformin are added and this is brought up to 15 cubic centimeters. This is thoroughly shaken and allowed to stand several minutes, when it is centrifugalized for ten minutes. The fluid portion is poured off and the cream and sediment are mixed with two cubic centimeters of salt solution and injected intraperitoneally.

The work of the past year in the examination of market and pasteurized milk for the presence of the tubercle bacillus or other infectious organisms has brought the number of investigations to 500 tests, either upon the milk from dairy farms or from pasteurized milk. The work as completed shows the following results:

Three hundred and forty-eight pigs were inoculated from 174 specimens of milk, which were obtained from 150 dairy

farms. In 254 of these specimens we were unable to detect any infectious organisms, but the staphylococcus aureus was detected in 35 cases, the tubercle bacillus in 8 cases, the pneumococcus in 3 cases, the colon bacillus in 1 case, the streptococcus pyogenes in 1 case and the paratyphoid bacillus in 2 cases. Three of the animals died from shock and the record of 42 of these pigs was not obtained.

One hundred and forty-six examinations were made of pasteurized milk and 112 were negative, while 18 contained the staphylococcus aureus, 14 the colon bacillus and 1 the streptococcus pyogenes.

During the entire period referred to above we have examined milk sediments from 175 dairy farms and the tubercle bacillus was detected in specimens from 7 different farms, making a percentage of 4. The staphylococcus aureus was obtained from 23 dairy farms, or 13.1 per cent.; the streptococcus pyogenes was obtained from 1 farm, a percentage of .5 of 1 per cent.; the paratyphoid bacillus from 2 farms, or 1.1 per cent., and the colon bacillus from 1 farm. These results were all reported to the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection and proper measures were taken in regard to these findings.

The result of this investigation shows that in a fair number of instances infectious organisms of various kinds are detected in market milk and also demonstrates that at times pathogenic organisms escape the process of pasteurization and are found in the pasteurized product. Such organisms which are pathogenic for guinea pigs cannot always be considered as capable of producing diseases in human beings, but many of them are probably able to do so, and there is no data at present which enables us to differentiate the organisms solely pathogenic for guinea pigs from those pathogenic for human beings. In the case of the tubercle bacillus, however, this doubt does not exist, as those pathogenic for guinea pigs can be assumed as also pathogenic for human beings.

### EXAMINATION OF PASTEURIZED AND MARKET MILK FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE STREPTOCOCCUS OR PNEUMOCOCCUS.

We examined 31 additional specimens of market milk for the presence of a virulent streptococcus or pneumococcus by inoculation of mice, but failed to find either organism in any instance. The following virulent organisms, however, were isolated, namely: the staphylococcus aureus, the bacillus pyogenes and the bacillus proteus in one instance and the bacillus coli in two cases.

### EXAMINATION OF OYSTERS AND CLAMS.

During the past year we have examined 90 samples of shell stock oysters, 15 samples of shucked oysters and 65 samples of shell stock clams. The scoring of the shell stock oysters and clams has been expressed according to the method of the Committee on the Bacterial Examination of Oysters of the American Public Health Association, but the results from the shucked stock have simply been expressed in a table, since multiple samples were not collected. The tables which follow show quite low scores for both the shell stock oysters and clams, with a few exceptions. The highest score allowable for oysters to pass the condemnation of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture is 23, and it can be seen that several of the final scores from the shell stock oysters have exceeded this figure. The clams all show very low scores, but both oysters and clams often show high bacterial counts. There is also quite a contrast between the shell stock and the shucked stock, since the bacterial counts in the shucked stock are much higher and the colon bacillus is present in much smaller quantities of the oyster liquor. These results simply confirm those of previous years, since in the report of 1913 it is shown that there is a very great difference between the shucked stock and the shell stock, the

former showing much higher bacterial counts and much higher numbers of colon bacilli present, as indicated by the higher scores.

TABLE No. 14—*Oysters (Shell Stock).*\*

SOURCE.	Date.	Average Bacterial Count.	Score.	Presumptive Test Score.
Rock Bar, Magothy River.....	Oct. 14...	7,400	5	13
West River.....	Oct. 14...	8,400	320	320
Chester River .....	Oct. 14...	10,800	23	140
Chester River .....	Oct. 26...	1,000	14	23
Herring Bay .....	Oct. 26...	1,600	41	50
West River .....	Oct. 26...	1,000	32	41
Rappahannock River .....	Nov. 7...	10,800	140	500
West River (off Bay Shore)....	Nov. 7...	37,000	2	23
White Hall .....	Nov. 7...	37,600	5	32
Fishing Creek .....	Nov. 14...	16,400	14	50
Herring Bay .....	Nov. 14...	27,800	31	32
West River .....	Nov. 14...	34,200	3	50
Eastern Bay .....	Nov. 27...	6,940	1	1
Holland Point .....	Nov. 27...	5,480	0	0
West River .....	Nov. 27...	7,420	5	14
Herring Bay .....	Dec. 19...	11,820	2	3
Patuxent River .....	Dec. 19...	3,900	1	3
West River .....	Dec. 19...	4,440	1	4

\*Specimens obtained from oyster boats at Baltimore wharves.

TABLE No. 15—*Oysters (Shucked)*:

SOURCE.	Date.	Bacterial Count.	Colon Bacillus per c. c.
Wholesale house.....	Apr. 25.....	500,000	10
Wholesale house.....	Apr. 25.....	800,000	1
Wholesale house.....	Apr. 25.....	1,000,000	10
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 2.....	950,000	10
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 2.....	600,000	1
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 2.....	160,000	1,000
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 8.....	80,000	10
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 8.....	60,000	1,000
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 8.....	110,000	100
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 8.....	80,000	10
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 8.....	110,000	1,000
Wholesale house.....	Oct. 8.....	120,000	100
Wholesale house.....	Dec. 3.....	7,000,000	10,000
Wholesale house.....	Dec. 3.....	240,000	1,000
Wholesale house.....	Dec. 3.....	500,000	100

TABLE No. 16—*Clams (Shell Stock)*.

SOURCE.	Date.	Average Bacterial Count.	Score.	Presumptive Test Score.
Seaside Clams .....	May 16...	4,360	4	4
Mobjack Bay .....	May 16..	17,050	1	1
Pocomoke Sound .....	May 16...	14,600	1	23
Seaside Clams .....	May 23...	1,460	1	1
Hampton Bar .....	May 23...	6,280	3	4
Mobjack Bay .....	May 23...	2,880	0	0
Severn River .....	June 6...	9,162	0	0
Hampton Bar .....	June 6...	13,750	3	3
Seaside Clams .....	June 13...	5,400	0	0
Pocomoke Sound .....	June 13...	4,580	1	3
Mobjack Bay .....	June 13...	8,500	0	1
Hampton Bar .....	Sept. 5...	3,040	0	0
York River .....	Sept. 5...	2,152	0	0

## EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

The number of examinations of the various other foods such as ice, ice cream, vegetables and other miscellaneous foods is expressed in Table No. 17 and the results of these examinations have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection.

## EXAMINATION OF RATS FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE BACILLUS OF BUBONIC PLAGUE.

During the year 12 rats were trapped along the water-front by Inspector Kelly and were examined by Dr. F. W. Hachtel for the presence of infection by the bacillus of bubonic plague. This examination consisted in a careful dissection of each rat, but no suspicious signs of plague infection were discovered in any case. The number of rats that were caught has been so few that the work is of practically no value, and in order to carry on this work properly several rat catchers should be employed for this purpose and at least one laboratory man should give his entire time to the dissection and examination of these rats.

## CLERICAL SUB-DIVISION.

Table No. 17, which follows, gives the report of the Clerical Sub-Division, which is under the charge of Mr. Harry L. Carman. This table shows that we made 45,247 laboratory examinations during the year, as compared to 37,931 for the previous year. The laboratory has also given out 8,654,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin for indigent cases, 46,050 tubes of anti-smallpox vaccine to health wardens or public institutions and 1,542 complete doses of anti-typhoid vaccine to physicians. The diphtheria antitoxin and the anti-smallpox vaccine are purchased in the trade, but the anti-typhoid vaccine is manufactured in the laboratory. The work in detail follows in the table.

TABLE NO. 17—*Examinations of Specimens to Determine the Presence of Disease from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.*

## Diphtheria—

Positive cultures .....	878
Negative cultures .....	2,607
Suspicious cultures .....	5
Unsatisfactory cultures .....	89
Total cultures.....	3,579
Positive cultures of school children's throats.....	127
Negative cultures of school children's throats.....	993
Suspicious cultures of school children's throats.....	19
Unsatisfactory cultures of school children's throats.....	55
Total cultures.....	1,194
Positive cultures from throat examined by throat inspector...	281
Positive cultures from nose examined by throat inspector....	81
Negative cultures from throat examined by throat inspector..	3,733
Negative cultures from nose examined by throat inspector...	1,112
Contaminated cultures from throat examined by throat inspector	64
Contaminated cultures from nose examined by throat inspector	0
Total cultures.....	5,271
Tuberculosis—	
Positive results .....	479
Negative results .....	1,536
Suspicious results .....	11
Unsatisfactory results .....	2
Total specimens .....	2,028
Typhoid Fever—	
Positive reactions .....	413
Negative reactions .....	1,229
Suspicious reactions .....	217
Unsatisfactory reactions .....	9
Total reactions .....	1,868



TABLE No. 17 (Continued)—*Examinations of Specimens to Determine the Presence of Disease from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.*

## Blood Examined for Paratyphoid—

Positive .....	70
Negative .....	932
Suspicious .....	66
Total reactions .....	1,068

## Typhoid Bacillus from Blood Cultures—

Positive results .....	21
Negative results .....	149
Unsatisfactory results .....	1
Total results .....	161

## Paratyphoid Bacillus for Blood Cultures—

Positive results .....	5
Negative results .....	149
Unsatisfactory results .....	1
Total results .....	155

## Malaria—

Positive results .....	4
Negative results .....	338
Unsatisfactory results .....	95
Total results .....	437

## Institutions and Hospitals Examined for Diphtheria—

Positive results .....	33
Negative results .....	419
Suspicious results .....	6
Unsatisfactory results .....	6
Total results .....	464

## Cultures Examined for Meningococcus—

Positive .....	0
Negative .....	11
Total results .....	11

TABLE NO. 17 (Continued)—*Examinations of Specimens to Determine the Presence of Disease from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.*

Antitoxin units supplied to indigent cases.....	8,654,000
Tubes of vaccine used during the year.....	46,050
Complete doses of anti-typhoid vaccine furnished.....	1,542
Miscellaneous examinations .....	100
Water examinations .....	1,017
Milk examinations .....	16,189
Oyster examinations .....	113
Ice cream examinations .....	24
Ice examinations .....	19
Rat examinations for bubonic plague.....	12
Clam examinations .....	55
Vegetable examinations .....	8
Syrup examinations .....	1
Butter examinations .....	1
Meat examinations .....	1
Condensed milk examinations .....	1
Milk sediment inoculated into animals for streptococci and pneumococci.....	31
Examinations of milk sediment for tuberculosis.....	118
Fowl examinations .....	1
Examination of milk for leucocytes and streptococci.....	6,575
Examination of control cultures for disinfection.....	4,755
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Total number of examinations.....	45,257
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Table No. 18, which follows, gives the results of the treatment of patients with diphtheria and the immunization of persons exposed to this disease in infected houses. During the year we furnished antitoxin to 755 cases, amongst which there were 53 deaths, giving a fatality of 7 per cent. In 419 of these cases the diagnosis was verified by the bacteriological examination and of these cases only 22 died, giving a percentage of fatality of 5. The fatality from nasal diphtheria was 9.6 per cent. and from laryngeal diphtheria 12.5 per cent.

We also furnished immunizing doses for 650 persons, and of these only four later developed diphtheria. The other portion of the table shows the progressive increase in the fatality from diphtheria according to the day of the disease on which the antitoxin is administered, and the results would indicate that if antitoxin is administered promptly within the first twenty-four hours of the disease the fatality can be reduced from about 50 per cent. to less than 5 per cent. From 1898 to 1914, inclusive, we have given out immunizing doses of antitoxin to 4,755 contacts exposed to diphtheria in the various infected houses and only 24 of these persons subsequently developed diphtheria. This is an attack rate of 0.4 of 1 per cent. and compares most favorably to an attack rate that may have been expected if antitoxin had not been used for the prevention of the further spread of diphtheria. I have not been able to find any actual figures which show the percentage of second or third cases of diphtheria developing in a household. The experience of others, however, before the days of antitoxin showed that frequently a second case would develop in a household following the presence of one case of diphtheria in the house. Young,\* in citing figures from the weekly bulletin of April 11, 1914, of the New York Department of Health, gives 13 per cent. of secondary cases occurring in patients in New York. Only those cases were considered secondary which developed after the expiration of the incubation period of the disease, but even with these figures it can be seen that this large percentage compares very favorably with the 0.4 of 1 per cent. of secondary cases following the use of an immunizing dose of diphtheria antitoxin.

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\**Journal of American Medical Association*, Volume LXIV, No. 6, February 6, 1915, page 487.

TABLE No. 18—Cases of Diphtheria Treated With Antitoxin Furnished by the Health Department from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

20

			Extent of Membrane.				Complications.					Cases Immunized.			
Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality.	Tonsils.	Pharynx.	Nasal.	Larynx.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Nephritis.	Sepsis.	Paralysis.	Cardiac Paralysis.	Total.	Successful.	Diphtheria Developed.	
755	53	7.0	409	242	52	191	5	5	1	20	5	650	646	4	
Cases in which diphtheria bacilli were found...			419				Percentage of fatality.....								9.6
Deaths resulting .....			22				Cases of laryngeal diphtheria.....								191
Percentage of fatality.....			5.0				Deaths resulting .....								24
Deaths from nasal diphtheria out of 52 cases..			5				Percentage .....								12.5
Fatality After Use of Antitoxin According to Duration of Dis- ease at Time of Injection.			1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	5th Day.	6th Day.	7th Day.	8th Day.	10th Day.	2 Weeks.	Unknown.		
Cases.....	191	222	147	58	30	16	34	5	2	2	8	24			
Deaths.....	9	13	11	3	6	3	4	1	1	1	1	1			
Percentage.....	4.7	5.8	7.4	5.1	20.0	18.5	11.7	20.0	50.0	50.0	12.5	4.1			
Fatality in cases not treated with antitoxin (Welch).....											42.1 %				
Average fatality in Baltimore for four years (1894, 1895, 1896, 1897) prior to the use of antitoxin..											55.18 %				

## REDUCTION IN DIPHTHERIA BY THE USE OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

In Chart No. 7, which follows, it can be seen that the number of cases of diphtheria per 100,000 population has perceptibly diminished since the introduction of the free distribution of antitoxin, which was begun in 1898. However, from the years 1911 until 1914, inclusive, the number of reported cases shows a moderate increase.

It is difficult to analyze the various causes which have brought about this result, but the matter should at least be considered in order to again reduce the number of cases if possible. Amongst those measures which might be adopted in order to bring about a reduction in the cases of diphtheria a careful investigation of the schools is the first point to be considered. A close relationship between the opening of the schools and an increase in the number of diphtheria cases has been noted in the report for 1911, as indicated by Chart No. 3, opposite page 205. A great many of the positive cultures of the schools will be found to be non-virulent, but if measures could be adopted to weed out those children showing virulent cultures of the diphtheria bacillus enough of such cases might be found to warrant them being placed in special school-rooms in case it was not deemed expedient to deprive them of their school work.

Another method of decreasing the prevalence of diphtheria might be found in compelling physicians to take cultures from the noses as well as the throats of all convalescents, as a certain number of positive cultures is found in nose cultures where the throats are negative. Our present force of throat inspectors would not warrant the taking of a nose culture from every contact, but this force should be increased so that this can be done. The determination of the virulence of organisms, which are morphologically identical with the diphtheria bacillus, should also be carried out and special measures should be taken in preventing these cases from mixing with the public.

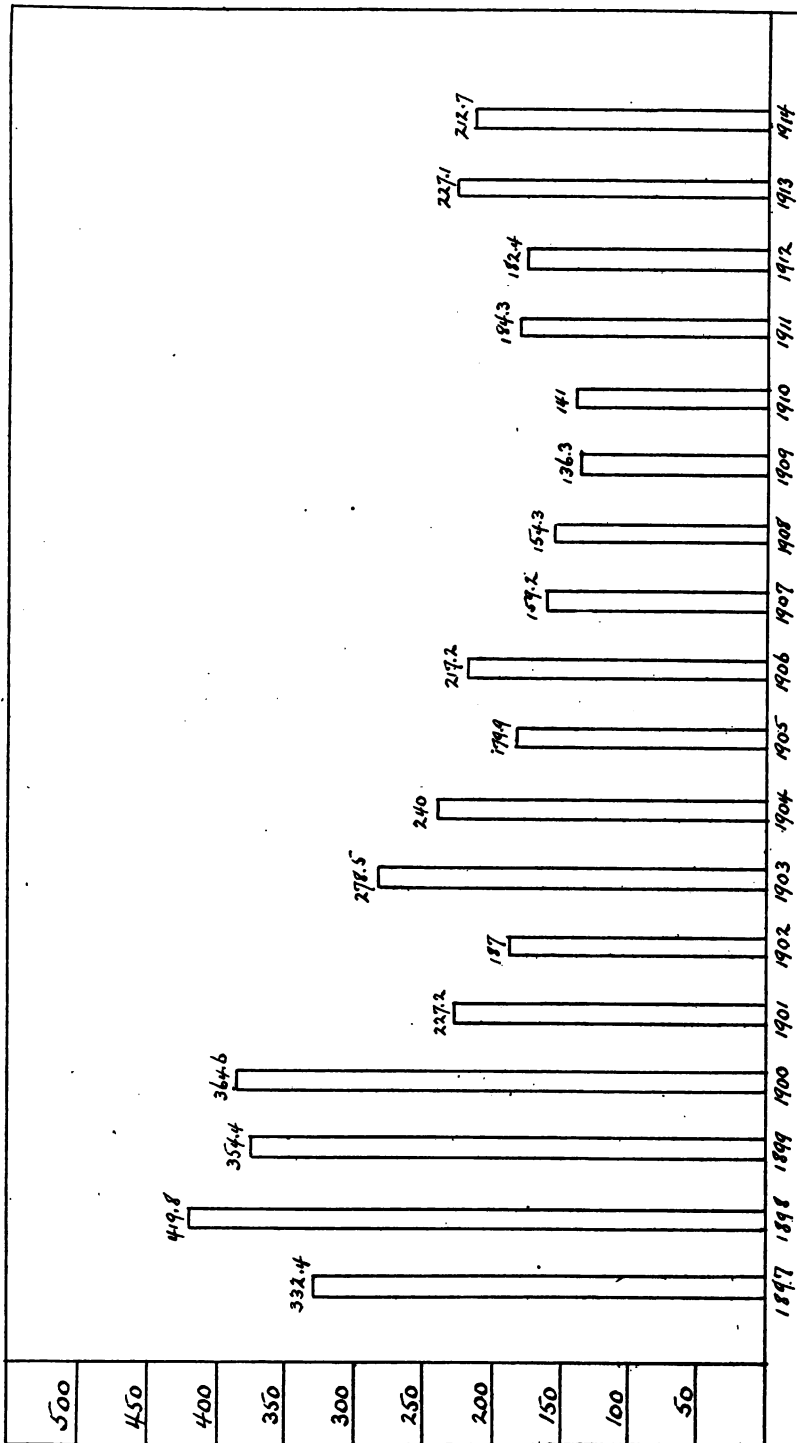


CHART No. 7.—Reported cases of diphtheria per 100,000 population.

An examination of Chart No. 8, which follows, will show the deaths per 100,000 population from diphtheria in the pre-antitoxin period, from 1875 to 1897, inclusive, as compared to the deaths per 100,000 population since the free distribution of antitoxin, which was begun in 1898. This action also encouraged the use of antitoxin by the physicians for the general population who were able to pay for this remedy, and the effect in the reduction of the number of deaths from diphtheria can be easily noted on examining the chart. A maximum of 264.1 deaths per 100,000 population in 1882—before the use of antitoxin—contrasts markedly with a maximum of 83.2 in the first year that antitoxin was used, and a minimum of 45.9 deaths in the pre-antitoxin year of 1893 compares most favorably with a minimum of 11.8 in the antitoxin period during the year of 1908. The effect of antitoxin in preventing deaths from diphtheria is also seen by comparing the average number of deaths per 100,000 population from 1875 to 1897, inclusive, to a similar average from 1898 to 1914, inclusive. During the earlier period, in which no antitoxin was used, the average number of deaths per 100,000 population was 113.2; while this average number during the latter period, when antitoxin was used, fell to 27.0. Many lives have thus been saved by the use of this curative and preventive remedy, and although disinfection and early bacteriological diagnosis have probably had some part in reducing the number of cases, yet the use of antitoxin in the treatment and prevention of diphtheria has played the most important part in this saving of human life.

#### REPORT OF THROAT INSPECTORS.

The report of the throat inspectors shows that 5,271 cultures were taken from contacts or convalescents in houses quarantined on account of diphtheria by the throat inspectors, Dr. B. P. Herzog and Dr. G. H. Woltereck. Of these, 362 were positive for diphtheria, and such individuals if allowed to mix

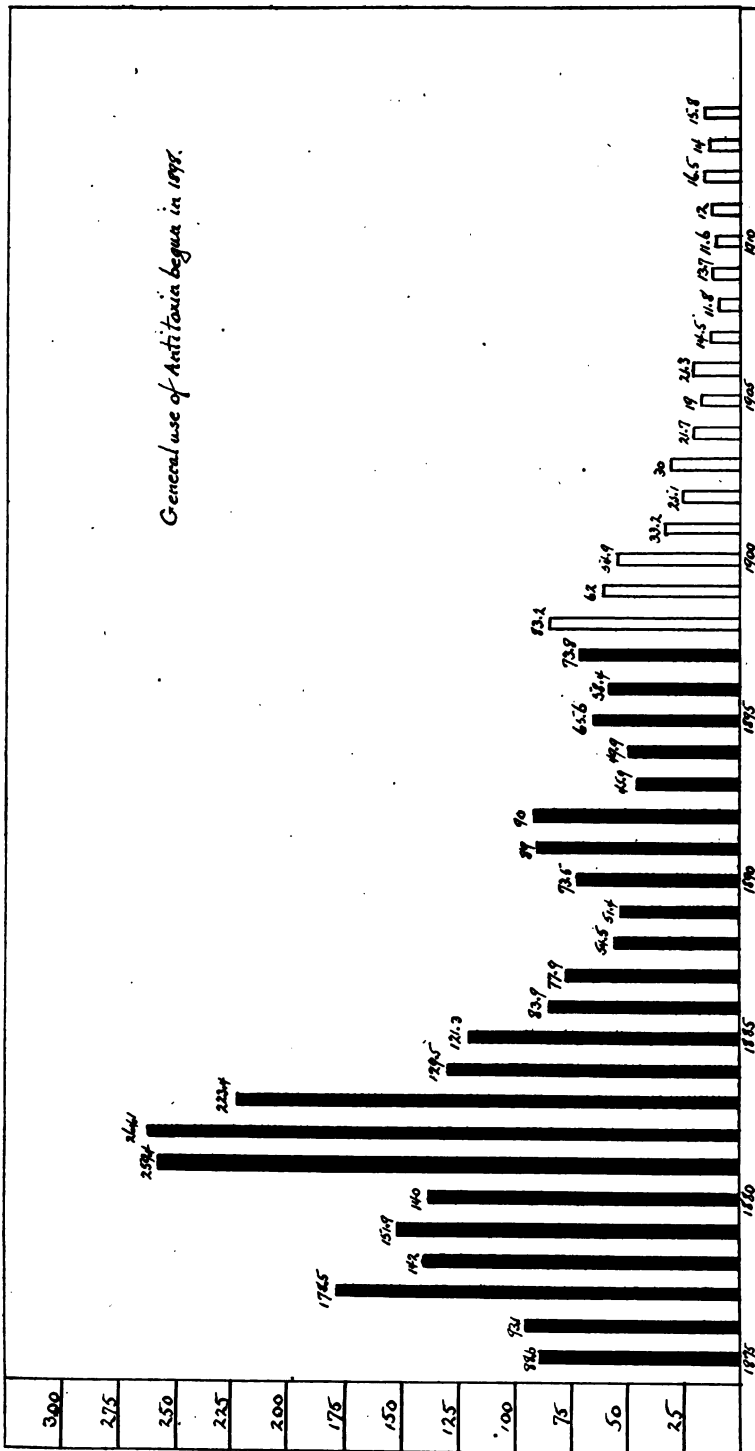


CHART No. 8—Deaths from diphtheria per 100,000 population.



with the public would doubtless have caused a large number of cases of diphtheria to develop. We also examined 3,579 cultures taken by attending physicians from contacts and convalescents, and of these 878 were positive for diphtheria. These individuals were also kept from mixing with the public until the throat cultures were negative for the diphtheria bacillus and this has probably also greatly aided in the restriction of the spread of diphtheria amongst the public. The facts concerning the large percentage of positive nasal cultures, many of which show negative throat cultures, are well worthy of consideration and would indicate the necessity for taking cultures from the noses of all contacts, as well as their throats, before the house is fumigated and quarantine removed.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES TO CULTURE STATIONS.

The report of Mr. Harry Rush, distributor and maker of culture supplies, shows that 24,986 culture outfits were distributed during 1914 to the various culture stations. A large number of outfits was also supplied to about 65 sub-stations and various institutions and hospitals.

TABLE No. 19—*Showing Distribution of Culture Outfits for 1914.*

Culture tubes distributed.....	19,338
Culture tubes brought back.....	9,599
Culture tubes used and sent to the Department.....	4,719
Typhoid boxes distributed.....	2,050
Typhoid boxes used and sent to the Department.....	1,814
Miscellaneous outfits distributed.....	131
Miscellaneous outfits used and sent to the Department.....	70
Sputum outfits distributed.....	3,157
Sputum outfits used and sent to the Department.....	2,028
Combined blood, urine and feces culture outfits distributed....	310
Combined blood, urine and feces culture outfits used and sent to the Department.....	160

#### THE COLLECTION OF VARIOUS SAMPLES OF RAW FOODS.

The examination of the various specimens set forth below in Table No. 20 is made for the purpose of studying the con-

dition of the many raw and refrigerated foods. Mr. Edward F. Kelly, the special laboratory collector, has obtained 2,270 specimens; these specimens being obtained from 1,153 dwellings, wagons, stores and dairies. His report in detail follows as Table No. 20:

TABLE No. 20—*Showing the Work Done by the Collector for the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories.*

	No. of Specimens.
Water, city .....	1,090
Water, table .....	14
Water, pump .....	4
Water, spring .....	41
Water, filtered .....	42
Milk, original package pint bottles.....	960
Ice, artificial .....	8
Ice cream .....	47
Oysters, shucked .....	30
Oysters, shell .....	12
Clams .....	22
<hr/>	
Total number of specimens.....	2,270
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Dairies visited .....	33
Dwellings visited .....	120
Stores visited .....	40
Wagons .....	960
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Total.....	1,153
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#### EXAMINATION OF CONTROL CULTURES FOR DISINFECTION OF HOUSES AFTER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

During the year we examined 4,755 control cultures which were sent in from persons whose rooms had been disinfected by formaldehyde gas by the Department. Of these cultures 4,330 were proven to have been destroyed by the formaldehyde gas and this shows that the great majority of rooms disinfected by formaldehyde was given a thorough surface sterilization by this method.

## SUMMARY.

The results of the examination of the water supply during 1914 show a fairly uniform bacterial reduction in the water from the storage reservoirs and the city taps, as compared to the raw water of the Loch Raven system. Several exceptions to these results can be noted, however, in the table. The percentage of positive tests for the presence of the colon bacillus in the storage reservoirs and the tap water shows a very great reduction when compared to the percentage of positive tests in the raw water. The results obtained from the examination of the water from the storage reservoirs and city taps of the Lake Roland system, when compared to the results from the raw water, are not as favorable nor has the colon bacillus been eliminated from the water in as large a percentage of instances. The results in detail can be seen upon examining Tables Nos. 2 and 3.

The reduction in the number of reported cases and deaths from typhoid fever shows some improvement when compared to previous years, as set forth in Table No. 4, and the various charts concerning the cases and deaths from typhoid fever also show a fair reduction since the use of calcium hypochlorite in the treatment of the drinking water.

A larger number of bacteriological examinations of milk was made during 1914 than in 1913 and the various tables found in the text show the comparison by months of the milk collected from the railroad stations, the wagons, the stores, the dairies and the lunchrooms. The results are expressed by means of the Levy bacterial index and the same deterioration in the milk is seen from the time that it leaves the railroad stations until it is sold from the stores, dairies, wagons and lunchrooms during this year as was noted in 1913.

In the examination of the milk for leucocytes and streptococci about 1 per cent. of the samples showed a leucocyte count and a streptococcus count over 1,000,000 per cubic centimeter. The results of the examination of market milk for

the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other infectious organisms are also described in the text. These examinations show that in about 4 per cent. of the dairy farms from which the milk was examined we were able to demonstrate the presence of the tubercle bacillus and that other infectious organisms were found in a variable percentage of cases.

The examination of oysters shows that whereas the shell stock usually shows a low bacterial count and is free from serious intestinal pollution, yet the shucked stock shows a much higher bacterial count and colon bacilli are often present in large numbers. The clams show about the same bacterial count as the shell stock oysters and are free from intestinal pollution.

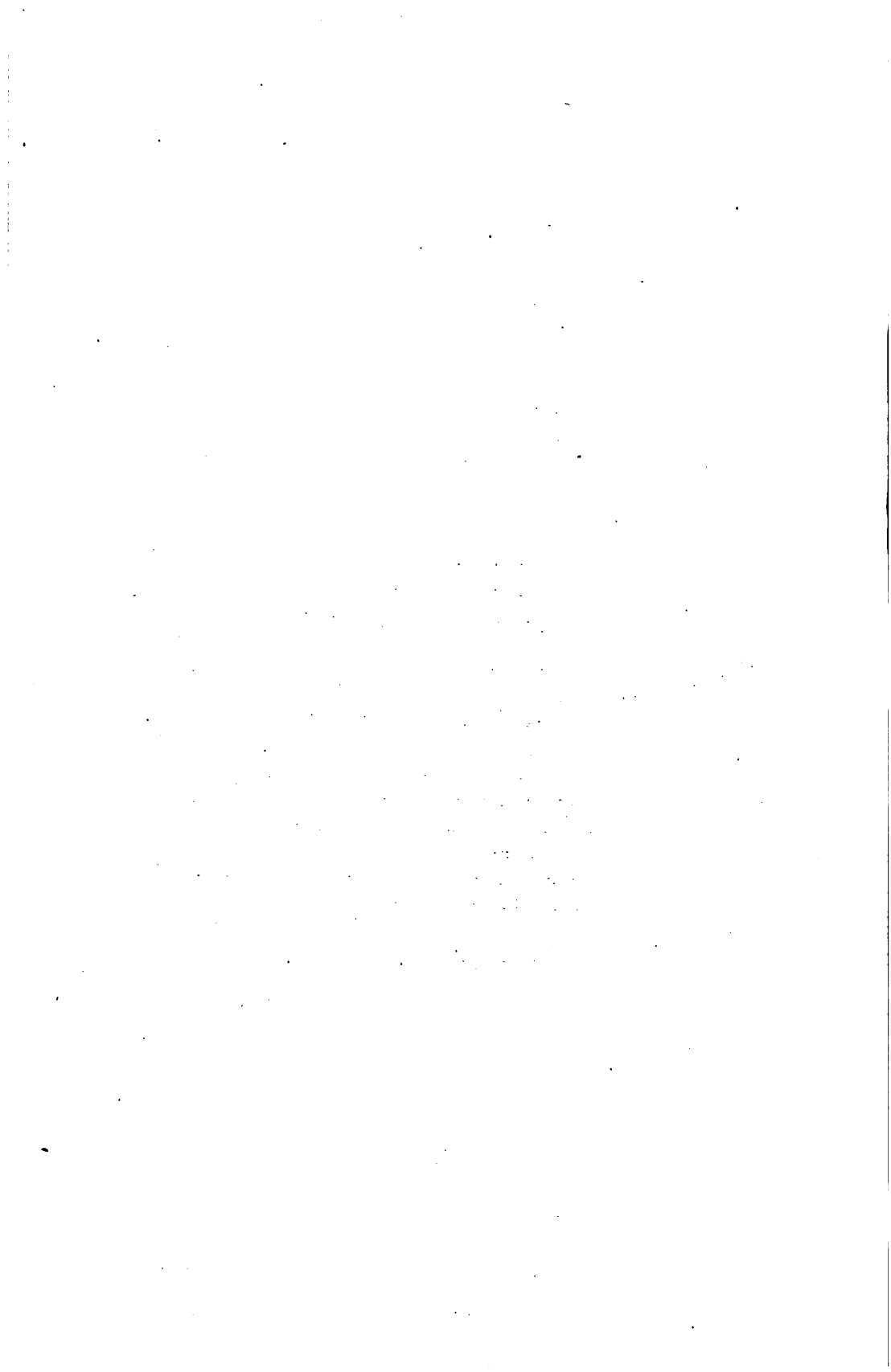
The report of the clerical sub-division shows an increased number of laboratory examinations during the year, as compared to that of previous years. This also shows some gratifying results in the use of antitoxin for the treatment and prevention of diphtheria. A fair number of complete doses of anti-typhoid vaccine was distributed during the year, but this method of preventing typhoid fever should be more extensively used.

The report of the throat inspectors shows the large number of cultures examined and also emphasizes the importance of taking cultures from the noses as well as the throats of contacts before the house is relieved from quarantine.

In conclusion I desire to thank the various bacteriologists and laboratory assistants for the faithful performance of their duties.

Yours respectfully,

WM. ROYAL STOKES,  
*Chief, Division of Bacteriology.*



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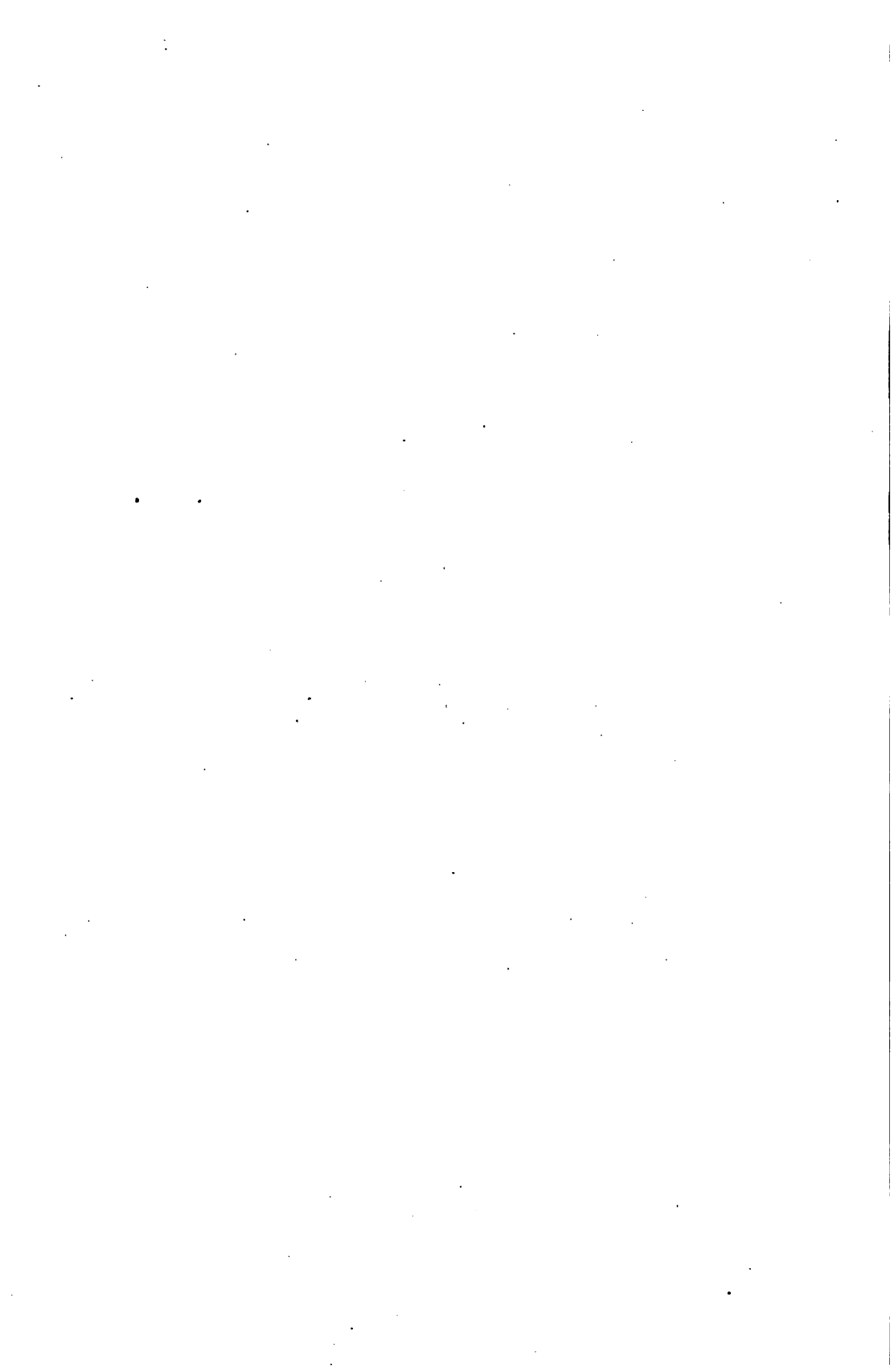
**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**THROAT INSPECTORS**

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### Report of the Throat Inspectors.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,

*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

We herewith submit a report of the work done in that division of your Department under our charge for the year ending December 31, 1914.

In all there were 8,850 cultures taken after diphtheria for fumigation; of these, 3,579 were taken by attending physicians and 5,271 by the Inspectors of Throats representing this Department.

TABLE NO. 1—*Cultures Taken by the Attending Physicians, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Negative.	Positive.	Unsatisfactory.	Suspicious.	Total.
January.....	369	139	.....	1	509
February.....	307	93	2	2	404
March.....	296	65	2	1	364
April.....	187	24	3	.....	214
May.....	133	36	4	.....	173
June.....	105	43	6	.....	154
July.....	78	20	2	.....	100
August.....	91	30	11	1	132
September.....	108	41	7	.....	157
October.....	238	95	37	.....	370
November.....	320	122	9	.....	451
December.....	375	170	6	.....	551
Grand total.....	2,607	878	89	5	3,579



TABLE No. 2—*Cultures Taken by Throat Inspectors, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Negative.	Positive.	Unsatisfactory.	Suspicious.	Total.
January.....	630	65	.....	.....	695
February.....	477	40	.....	.....	517
March.....	352	8	.....	.....	360
April.....	182	5	1	.....	188
May.....	272	4	.....	.....	276
June.....	156	4	.....	.....	160
July.....	94	6	.....	.....	100
August.....	175	4	2	.....	181
September.....	310	31	2	.....	343
October.....	873	80	37	.....	990
November.....	700	58	16	.....	774
December.....	628	57	2	.....	687
Grand total.....	4,849	362	60	.....	5,271

TABLE No. 3—*Total Number of Cultures Taken for Fumigation, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Negative.	Positive.	Unsatisfactory.	Suspicious.	Total.
January.....	999	204	.....	1	1,204
February.....	784	133	2	2	921
March.....	648	73	2	1	724
April.....	369	29	4	.....	402
May.....	405	40	4	.....	449
June.....	261	47	6	.....	314
July.....	172	26	2	.....	200
August.....	266	34	13	.....	313
September.....	418	72	9	1	500
October.....	1,111	175	74	.....	1,360
November.....	1,020	180	25	.....	1,225
December.....	1,003	227	8	.....	1,238
Grand total.....	7,456	1,240	149	5	8,850

TABLE NO. 4—*Comparison for the Years 1912, 1913 and 1914 of Total Number of Cultures Taken for Fumigations.*

YEARS.	Negative.	Positive.	Unsatisfactory.	Suspicious.	Total.
1912.....	4,475	623	.....	.....	5,098
1913.....	7,299	1,676	.....	.....	8,975
1914.....	7,456	1,240	149	5	8,850

The striking difference in the percentage of positive cultures taken by attending physicians for disinfection over those taken by the Inspectors of Throats is due to the fact that in most instances the attending physician takes a culture from the throat of the patient only, with the request that if the culture be found free from diphtheria bacilli the Department take the cultures from the other inmates of the infected house. So in a large majority of cases this Department takes a culture from the throat of the patient after the throat has already been proven free of diphtheria bacilli.

Believing that in a large percentage of the diphtheria cases the organism can be found in the nose as well as within the throat, we have during the past three years made it a rule to take a nose as well as a throat culture from the patient only. Of these nose cultures 1,193 were taken, of which 1,112 were negative and 81 positive. This result shows that 14 per cent. of the patients convalescent from diphtheria and reported to this Department, as well as by the attending physician, still harbor diphtheritic germs in their anterior nares, and upon investigation we find that in about 10 per cent. of the above positive nose cultures the throat culture taken at the same time was negative.

We believe that the very high percentage of positive nose cultures would seem to indicate the necessity of a routine examination of a diphtheritic patient's nose as well as his throat before lifting the quarantine, and would respectfully offer this suggestion to apply to the cultures taken by the attending physician as well as those taken by the Throat Inspectors.

We believe from the above statistics and from experience that one negative culture from a throat is by no means positive evidence that diphtheria germs are not present. If practicable, two negative cultures from both nose and throat should be taken on two successive days. The percentage of error in culture taking, we think, is high enough to justify this regulation. The principal causes of error in culture taking are: carelessness or, in an intractable child, inability to touch with the swab every part of the throat.

A culture taken from the surface of the throat may be negative, due to an antiseptic gargle or spray; again, the germs may be only lodged in the follicles or crypts of the tonsils. After some little time the germs may be squeezed out of the follicles (as after eating) and again appear in the throat, at which time we would get a positive culture.

The germs may be in the anterior or posterior nares at the time the culture was taken and the throat negative and a culture taken the next day would give a positive result.

The swab may not be rubbed carefully enough over the blood serum. The blood serum may not be slanting enough to catch every part of the swab as it is twirled, and in this way the germs may remain on the swab and never come in contact with the blood serum.

Bad or dry media.

A swab already contaminated by careless handling.

Incubator trouble may delay the growth.

Unavoidable errors in staining and examining.

In view of the above causes, some of which are unavoidable, while others may be due to negligence or carelessness, we respectfully submit for your approval the necessity and practicability of this Department requiring two negative cultures from both nose and throat of a diphtheritic patient before that patient is released.

Respectfully submitted,

B. P. HERZOG, M. D.,  
GUSTAV H. WOLTERECK, M. D.,  
*Throat Inspectors.*



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection

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**Report of the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection.**

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BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work accomplished in the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection for the year ending December 31, 1914.

ORGANIZATION.

On January 1, 1914, the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection was organized, according to a plan of organization submitted by the present Chief of the Bureau. This plan concentrates all of the food work of our Department under the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection. This Bureau is divided into two main divisions, a Division of Inspection and a Division of Laboratories. The Division of Inspection is in charge of the Chief Inspector. All food inspection work is included in this Division and comprises city milk inspection, dairy farm inspection, bakery inspection, abattoir inspection, general food inspection and the supervision of pasteurizing dairies. Including the Chief Inspector, 21 men are now enrolled in the Division of Inspection. The Division of Laboratories comprises the Chemical Laboratory and the Bacteriological Laboratory in so far as the latter is concerned with food analyses. The technique of the bacteriological food work is under the immediate supervision of Dr. William Royal Stokes, Chief of the Division of Bacteriology, but the character and amount of



work in this laboratory are directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection.

The plan of organization which was presented provided for an Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection who was to be, in addition, the Chief of the Division of Laboratories. An Assistant Chief Inspector was also suggested, who was to be Assistant Chief of the Division of Inspection. Neither of these positions was created, so that the more efficient working of the Bureau was somewhat hampered by the imposition of the duties of these positions on the Chief of the Bureau and the Chief Inspector. Notwithstanding these gaps in our organization, I believe that the formation of this Bureau marks a very important step forward in our control of the food situation in Baltimore. This Bureau is the first to be organized within this Department, and the success already attained augurs well for the success of a reorganization of the entire Department along bureau lines.

The office work is under the immediate control of the Chief of the Bureau. By this plan of organization, full responsibility for the food administration rests with the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection, both as regards the inspection and analysis of foodstuffs. I believe that this concentration of work and authority under one responsible head will undoubtedly be productive of greater efficiency in dealing with the increasing problems incident to our food distribution.

#### MILK.

The amount of milk received at the various railroad stations during 1914 was 9,723,718 gallons, an increase of 377,857½ gallons over the amount received during 1913, which is an approximate increase of over a thousand gallons a day, as received by this means of transportation. However, the amount of milk produced within hauling distance of the city has decreased to about 5,000 gallons per day, so that the approximate average daily consumption of milk is about 32,000 gallons.

This approximate daily consumption of milk in 1914 shows no appreciable increase over the average daily consumption in 1913. Considering the natural growth of the city in population during the year, it is evident that there has been a decreased consumption of milk, a fact which has been verified by inquiry among the dairymen as to the daily demand for milk. This decrease is due probably to the industrial conditions and the outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

In Table No. I are shown the amounts of milk received monthly at the various railroad stations during 1913 and 1914. Acknowledgement is hereby made of the courtesy and co-operation of the various railroad companies in furnishing this and other data.

TABLE No. I.—*Showing the Amount of Milk in Gallons Received Each Month at the Various Railroad Stations During 1913 and 1914.*

MONTHS.	B. & O. R. R. Camden, Gay St., and Mt. Royal Stations.		Md. & Pa. R. R. Oak St. Station.		W. M. R. R. Hillen Station.		W. M. R. R. Fulton Station.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
January.....	88,785	95,560	200,477	230,702	131,925	106,009	145,869	145,869
February.....	77,530	93,669	184,444	210,559	102,351	101,212	113,711	113,711
March.....	96,295	105,575	213,778	237,990	112,768	109,777	122,917	122,917
April.....	101,320	114,363	221,242	252,756	84,385	106,988	129,953	129,953
May.....	132,055	144,286	258,888	284,231	107,400	118,996	156,589	156,589
June.....	124,590	135,374	244,796	259,202	114,113	117,646	166,604	166,604
July.....	109,586	119,894	226,871	239,398	101,594	108,618	173,725	173,725
August.....	112,480	108,338	226,164	233,317	114,837	153,130	195,523	195,523
September.....	103,065	107,248	224,469	234,023	104,341	154,483	148,164	148,164
October.....	95,175	103,353	229,139	221,222	104,811	150,068	133,070	133,070
November.....	85,280	88,341	214,324	213,206	89,711	146,589	119,702	119,702
December.....	88,170	86,518	227,565	221,171	101,039	132,561	142,566	142,566
Total.....	1,214,325	1,302,519	2,672,157	2,837,867	1,268,645	1,506,977	1,748,393	1,748,393

TABLE No. I (Continued)—Showing the Amount of Milk in Gallons Received Each Month at the Various Railroad Stations During 1913 and 1914.

MONTHS.	W. M. R. R. Fulton Station.		N. C. R. R. Calvert Station.		N. C. R. R. President St. Station.		Monthly Totals for All Railroads.	
	1914	1913.	1914	1913.	1914	1913.	1914	1913.
January.....	115,818	174,674	174,802	10,776½	12,111	752,496½	735,902	
February.....	109,646	167,432	165,231	9,984	10,747	655,452	601,064	
March.....	118,925	190,260	186,625	11,436½	12,465	747,454½	771,357	
April.....	115,904	190,644	182,342	12,579½	14,437	740,123½	786,790	
May.....	128,912	219,137	212,548	17,651	18,097	801,720	907,070	
June.....	127,449	209,290	213,754	18,474½	18,545	877,869½	872,060	
July.....	117,670	204,308	205,352	17,816½	18,030	833,894½	868,962	
August.....	165,889	203,191	197,903	16,816½	16,588	869,911½	875,165	
September.....	167,356	184,724	190,673	14,093	14,445	787,856	868,228	
October.....	162,573	183,613	178,225	13,100½	12,135	758,908½	827,576	
November.....	158,805	170,560	161,876	11,832	10,470	691,409	779,287	
December.....	171,197	177,457	177,000	11,870	11,810	748,667	800,257	
Total.....	1,660,144	2,275,290	2,246,331	166,430½	169,880	9,345,860½	9,723,718	

## DAIRY FARM INSPECTION.

Our dairy farm inspection force was increased by the addition of three men during the year, which now brings our total number of dairy farm inspectors up to six. With this number of inspectors, we are now in a position to thoroughly and systematically inspect the various dairy farms supplying milk to Baltimore city, and the methods of handling milk on these farms. During the year 1,458 farms were visited, as against 1,099 in 1913, and a total of 3,820 inspections were made of these farms, as against 1,548 in 1913. Two hundred and thirty-one of these inspections were made on 160 farms, and were special investigations following high counts in bacteria, streptococci and leucocytes. As a result of the instruction by our dairy farm inspectors and co-operation of the milk producers, the source of the trouble was probably eliminated on 141 of these farms and the remainder of the investigations could not be concluded on account of the confusion during the period of moving from the old to our present new quarters. The milk from four of these farms was excluded from the city, but two of them were allowed to resume shipment after the cause of trouble had been corrected. The veterinary examinations in these investigations show 196 cows nearly dry; 177 cows milked too soon after parturition; 40 sore udders, due to bruises, etc.; 15 cows sick with pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc.; 12 cases of abortion, and 25 cases of garget. As a result of these special investigations, the milk from 156 cows on these farms was excluded temporarily. As part causes of the high bacterial count, there were found: dirty utensils in 21 investigations; dirty dairies in 14; dirty stables in 46, and dirty barnyards in 36.

During the latter part of the year an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease occurred in various parts of the State of Maryland. Fortunately, only two farms supplying Baltimore city were infected with this disease, and these farms were promptly quarantined and the cattle slaughtered.

In general, the conditions on our producing farms have shown improvement, especially in the building of new barns and the remodeling of old ones. There is an increase in the percentage of farms using milk coolers and a decrease in the percentage of farms having no dairy house. Both of these conditions tend to show improvement. The percentage of farms using small-top milking pails is lower than the figure for 1913. This condition is one demanding prompt and vigorous action by our Department, and instructions will accordingly be issued to our inspectors requiring all farms to use the small-top milking pail. The necessity for the use of this type of pail is evident and should materially assist us in improving the quality of milk from our dairy farms. It is a regrettable fact that only 42 or 2.76 per cent. of the farms visited have tuberculin-tested herds. The importance of having milk from herds free from tuberculosis is of special interest from a health and economic standpoint. At the present time no steps are being taken by our State to prevent the spread of this disease, nor is there any regulation governing additions to dairy herds. Unless both of these latter conditions are met, it will be exceedingly difficult to do much effective work to prevent the spread of this disease in our dairy cattle. At the present time it does not seem practicable for Baltimore city to insist upon the tuberculin-testing of the dairy herds supplying the city with milk, so that the only safeguard which we can use against this disease is the proper pasteurization of our milk supply.

In Table No. II is shown the grouping of our dairy farms according to scores. Of these scores 75 per cent. scored between 40 and 60. The average score of farms was 49.16, as compared with 50.84 in 1913. This decrease in the average score is due, however, to the use of a new form of score-card, on which the system of scoring is more exact.

TABLE No. II—*Showing Grouping of Dairy Farms by Score.*

Score	Number.	Percentage.
Over 80.....	7	0.46
Between 70 and 80.....	7	0.46
Between 60 and 70.....	101	6.66
Between 50 and 60.....	509	33.53
Between 40 and 50.....	630	41.50
Between 30 and 40.....	134	8.83
Between 20 and 30.....	7	0.46
Below 20.....	2	0.13
Incomplete.....	121	7.97
Total.....	1,518	100.00

Number having tested herds.....	42	2.76
Number having small-top milk pails.....	120	7.90
Number having coolers.....	125	8.23
Number having no dairy house.....	332	21.87

Maximum score .....	88.00
Minimum score .....	12.45
Average score .....	49.16

Daily reports of contagious and infectious diseases have been received from the State Department of Health. As a result of these reports 15 investigations were made on account of the presence of these diseases on farms shipping milk, and as a result, there were two temporary exclusions of milk from Baltimore city, until all danger of infection was ended. These reports have been of great value to our Department, but their value could be further enhanced by a change in the method of reporting infectious diseases to the State Department of Health. At the present time we have no means of ascertaining whether or not a reported case is on a producing farm, unless the name corresponds to that of one of our shippers.

Under these conditions cases of disease may exist among the employes on these farms without coming to the notice of this Department. This objection can be overcome by the State Department of Health by the insertion of suitable items in the form of report used by attending physicians for such cases. Another source of difficulty is the lateness with which some physicians report their cases. Under the new system of organization proposed for the State Department of Health for next year, it would materially assist our Department if the district health officer would quarantine all farms on which infectious diseases occur and on which it would not be possible to safely permit the continued shipment of milk, pending the duration of the particular disease.

There has been a further reduction in the number of nearby farms hauling milk into the city. At the end of the year 1913 farms were producing milk within a short hauling distance of the city. This is a decrease of 11 for the same class of producers in 1913.

The regulation regarding slop feeding which was formulated by the Commissioner of Health in 1913 has not come up for settlement in the courts. Until a decision is rendered on the validity of this regulation, our hands are practically tied in correcting the abuses due to the insanitary practice of such feeding.

#### CITY MILK WORK.

As pointed out in previous reports, the store question and the distribution of bulk milk by stores and wagons still continue to be among the serious problems in our distribution of milk. Attention must again be directed to the inadequacy of our laws governing the sanitary condition of these establishments as well as to the necessity for the prohibition of the sale of loose or bulk milk, except under certain special conditions.



The equipment and sanitary condition of dairies must also receive most careful attention, and as a result of our study of local conditions, a new set of dairy regulations will be issued in the early part of the coming year.

The plan for handling the revocation of milk permits in the city, as outlined in our report of 1913, has been followed throughout the year. This plan has worked out satisfactorily and has served to impress on the holders of permits the necessity for a strict compliance with our existing regulations. During the year 171 permits for the sale of milk were temporarily revoked on account of violations of our rules and regulations governing the handling of milk; 24 revocations were made permanent, so that at the present time there are 37 revocations of milk permits in Baltimore city, which revocations are permanent. On December 31, 1914, thirty-nine hundred and five permits for the sale of milk were in operation, these including stores, dairies and lunchrooms.

Chart No. 1 shows the distribution of milk by the dairies. The fact that the ten largest dairies only distribute a little more than 50 per cent. of the total distribution directs our attention to another source of difficulty surrounding our local distribution of milk. It is interesting also to note that six dairies are now distributing bottled milk only, whereas three distributed bottled milk only during 1913. In 1914, twenty-two dairies distributed loose milk only, whereas in 1913 there were only ten dairies distributing loose milk only. This increase in the number of dairies distributing loose milk only is regrettable, but can only be overcome by a suitable law regulating this practice. The remaining dairies distribute both bulk and bottled milk. Our largest pasteurizing dairies are included in this group and yet the amount of bulk milk distributed by these dairies is comparatively small, compared to the total volume of their output.

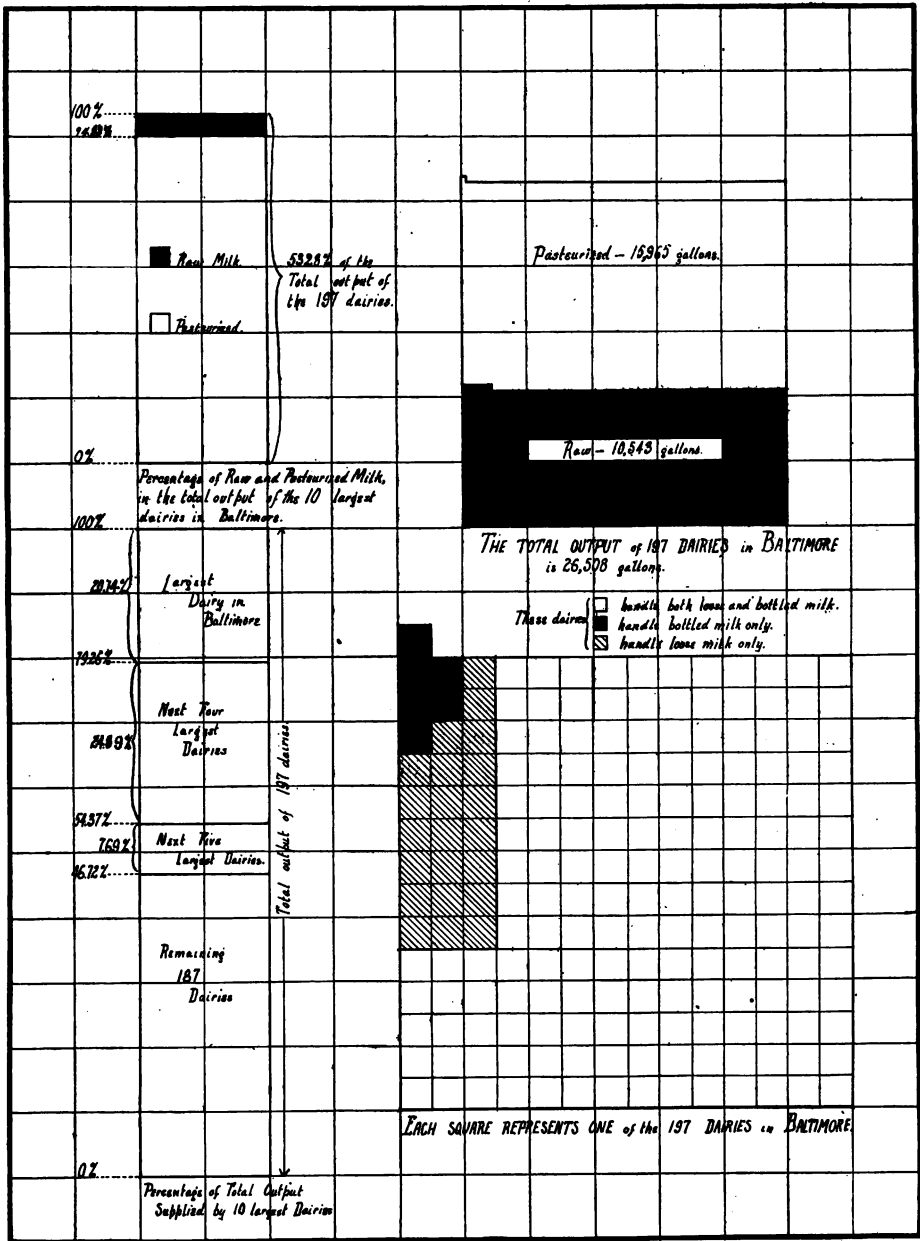


CHART NO. 1.

Table No. III contains a summary of the work accomplished by our milk inspectors during 1914. Of the total amount of milk received at the railroad depots, only 5.2 per cent. was inspected. This is a decrease of nearly 1 per cent. in the amount of milk inspected, as compared with 1913, and is due to the fact that in the increase of the number of bacteriological samples taken at the depots, our inspectors are not able to inspect as many cans of milk as formerly. During the year 6,659½ gallons of milk were condemned and returned to the producer. Up to this year it has been the practice of the Department to destroy all milk which had been condemned as unfit for use. This practice resulted in a great deal of criticism and naturally aroused much opposition on the part of the milk producer. In order to overcome these objections it was suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture that a solution of rennin be added to condemned milk so that the milk could be utilized for stock feeding purposes. The purpose of this addition of rennin is to coagulate the milk and thus render it unfit for human consumption as milk. This suggestion of the government department was adopted by our Department in the early part of the year, and has been in constant use since that time. It is gratifying to report that no criticism has been heard of this method of handling condemned milk.

TABLE No. III—Showing Amount of Work Done by Milk Inspectors, by Months, During 1914.

MONTHS.	Amount of Milk Received at Depots. (Gals.)	Amount of Milk Examined. (Gals.)	Amount of Milk Condensed. (Gals.)	Dairy and Milk Shop Inspections.			Wagon Inspections.	Railroad Depots Visited.
				Dairies.	Lunch-rooms.	Milk Shops.		
January.....	735,902	45,855	767	131	192	608	640	139
February.....	691,064	34,495	343	102	153	557	440	114
March.....	771,357	49,598	318¾	133	206	1,016	552	134
April.....	786,700.	50,657	914	128	156	829	379	134
May.....	907,070	48,195	1,071	100	158	897	343	135
June.....	872,060	48,125	792	229	143	685	220	158
July.....	808,962	36,730	600	428	78	1,054	52	161
August.....	875,165	36,275	386¾	261	93	1,025	57	144
September.....	868,228	36,750	239	507	116	979	274	126
October.....	827,576	44,380	366	555	91	1,051	416	163
November.....	779,287	36,333	593	515	49	795	351	121
December.....	800,257	43,315	269	611	99	866	467	137
Total.....	9,723,718	510,728	6,659½	5,700	1,534	10,362	4,201	1,666

Whenever a case of infectious or contagious disease occurs on a premise where milk is sold, the permit for the sale of milk or cream from that premise is temporarily revoked until all danger of infection is over. The number of these quarantines is presented in tabular form in Table No. IV.

TABLE No. IV—*Showing Number of Places Quarantined on Account of Communicable Diseases, by Months, During 1914.*

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Typhoid fever.....	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	2	3	13
Scarlet fever.....	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	10
Diphtheria.....	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	1	16
Measles.....	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Tuberculosis.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foot and mouth disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Total for year.....	5	5	4	1	3	6	2	3	3	4	8	5	49

Table No. V shows the incidence of infectious diseases on the routes of the various distributing dairies. The total number of cases considered in this table is 262 less than in 1913. This decrease in the total number of cases is due to the decrease of typhoid and scarlet fever cases, the former amounting to 196, and the latter to 109. An increase of 41 cases of diphtheria is noted, as compared with 1913.

TABLE NO. V—*Showing Cases of Communicable Diseases Reported on Dairymen's Routes, by Months, During 1914.*

MONTHS.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.
January .....	85	46	11	142
February .....	71	53	2	126
March .....	65	69	5	139
April .....	29	60	4	93
May .....	32	27	17	76
June .....	26	46	33	105
July .....	23	27	39	89
August .....	42	14	67	123
September .....	56	8	97	161
October .....	90	12	60	162
November .....	86	28	56	170
December .....	109	60	50	219
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,605</b>

Tables Nos. VI to IX give the average percentage of butterfat and total number of samples above and below the legal standard for station, wagon, store and lunchroom samples. Each of these tables shows an improvement in the percentage of butterfat as compared with the same type of samples collected during 1913 and are the highest figures yet recorded in the history of our Department. This improvement is further noted in the percentage of the different types of samples fall-

ing below the legal standard, as noted in the following summary:

*Per Cent. of Samples Below Standard of 3.5 Per Cent.*

YEAR.	Station.	Wagon.	Store.	Lunchroom.
1913.....	13.0	27.8	43.1	29.9
1914.....	11.3	22.9	34.4	25.0

The improvement in the wagon, store and lunchroom samples is due, to a considerable degree, to the system inaugurated in the month of April by which samples of milk collected from distributing wagons were all sealed samples, as required by the law whenever a prosecution was to be instituted. I believe that this method has influenced the distributing dairyman to exercise greater care in the handling of the milk, so far as preventing loss of butterfat is concerned, and has also influenced them to hold the producers accountable for the shipment of milk in accordance with our legal standard.

TABLE NO. VI—Record of Station Samples, 1914.

MONTHS.	Per Cent. Fat.	Number Above Legal Standard.	Number Below Legal Standard.	Total.
January.....	4.08	1,114	140	1,254
February.....	4.00	854	123	977
March.....	4.08	1,074	133	1,207
April.....	3.92	810	174	984
May.....	4.01	772	172	944
June.....	3.08	790	134	924
July.....	4.09	446	42	488
August.....	4.06	947	130	1,077
September.....	4.21	733	82	815
October.....	4.45	931	41	972
November.....	4.28	543	29	572
December.....	4.30	779	44	823
Average and total.....	4.12	9,793	1,244	11,037

TABLE NO. VII—*Record of Wagon Samples, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Per Cent. Fat.	Number Above Legal Standard.	Number Below Legal Standard.	Total.
January.....	3.79	396	132	528
February.....	3.82	214	95	309
March.....	3.81	207	88	295
April.....	3.82	79	28	107
May.....	3.75	67	29	96
June.....	3.78	77	17	94
July.....	4.10	13	2	15
August.....	3.73	22	4	26
September.....	3.98	102	20	122
October.....	3.92	166	24	190
November.....	3.90	144	27	171
December.....	4.01	142	20	162
Average and total.....	3.86	1,629	486	2,115

TABLE NO. VIII—*Record of Store Samples, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Per Cent. Fat.	Number Above Legal Standard.	Number Below Legal Standard.	Total.
January.....	3.51	124	77	201
February.....	3.81	128	53	181
March.....	3.83	261	133	394
April.....	3.65	219	140	359
May.....	3.48	195	167	362
June.....	3.69	309	224	533
July.....	3.63	194	114	308
August.....	3.61	222	89	311
September.....	3.68	283	131	414
October.....	3.73	355	167	522
November.....	3.70	231	83	314
December.....	3.75	254	77	331
Average and total.....	3.67	2,775	1,455	4,230



TABLE No. IX—*Record of Lunchroom Samples, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Per Cent. Fat.	Number Above Legal Standard.	Number Below Legal Standard.	Total.
January.....	3.78	123	36	159
February.....	3.59	23	12	35
March.....	3.91	109	44	153
April.....	3.81	118	44	162
May.....	3.89	95	46	141
June.....	3.71	100	42	142
July.....	3.75	34	10	44
August.....	3.94	49	17	66
September.....	4.11	81	16	97
October.....	4.20	60	12	72
November.....	3.80	36	7	43
December.....	4.00	61	12	73
Average and total.....	3.87	889	298	1,187

## PASTEURIZING DAIRIES.

The past year marks a still further increase in the number of pasteurizing dairies operating in our city. At the end of the year there were 28 pasteurizing dairies as compared with 19 such plants in 1913. Of these 28 dairies 10 are using the holding, and 18 the flash system of pasteurization. All the dairies using the holding system are exposing the milk for periods of from 20 to 35 minutes, at a temperature of 140 to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The nine new pasteurizing dairies all installed the flash system of pasteurization. The continued increase in the number of pasteurizing dairies emphasizes the necessity for an ordinance regulating and defining the process of pasteurization. This is further emphasized by the fact that the recent pasteurizing dairies are installing the flash type of pasteurizer. It is now clearly recognized by authorities that the holding type of pasteurizer is the only satisfactory and

reliable type of pasteurizing apparatus. Proper pasteurization is the best safeguard that any city can have in its efforts to distribute a safe milk supply, and so it is imperative that our Department be given the proper legal authority to effectively control the installation and operation of pasteurizing plants. The difficulties already encountered and objectionable features noted in our pasteurizing plants were detailed in our 1913 report. The conditions there learned and followed by a more detailed study of these plants in 1914 has furnished us with the necessary data on which to base our pasteurization requirement. I cannot express too strongly the urgent necessity for the prompt formulation of suitable regulations to control this important process.

During the latter part of the year an investigation was conducted to determine the efficiency of the various pasteurizing plants. Whereas, there were 28 pasteurizing dairies, we were only able to conclude our investigations of 21 at the end of the year. Table No. X gives the result of this study in the bacterial counts of the raw milk, the pasteurized milk prior to bottling, and the bottled milk as delivered to the consumer. From this data the efficiency of the various dairies can be readily determined. This table summarizes the bacterial counts of the routine pasteurized milk examinations of the bacteriological laboratory and simultaneously compares the classified results of our special examinations.

It will be noted that the bacterial counts, with few exceptions, agree in both investigations. Of the "Raw Milk" examinations, 17 of the 21 dairies, or 81 per cent., are below our bacteriological standard of 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter for raw milk. Of the "Milk After Pasteurization" examinations, 19, or 90 per cent., of the dairies showed counts below our standard of 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter for pasteurized milk.

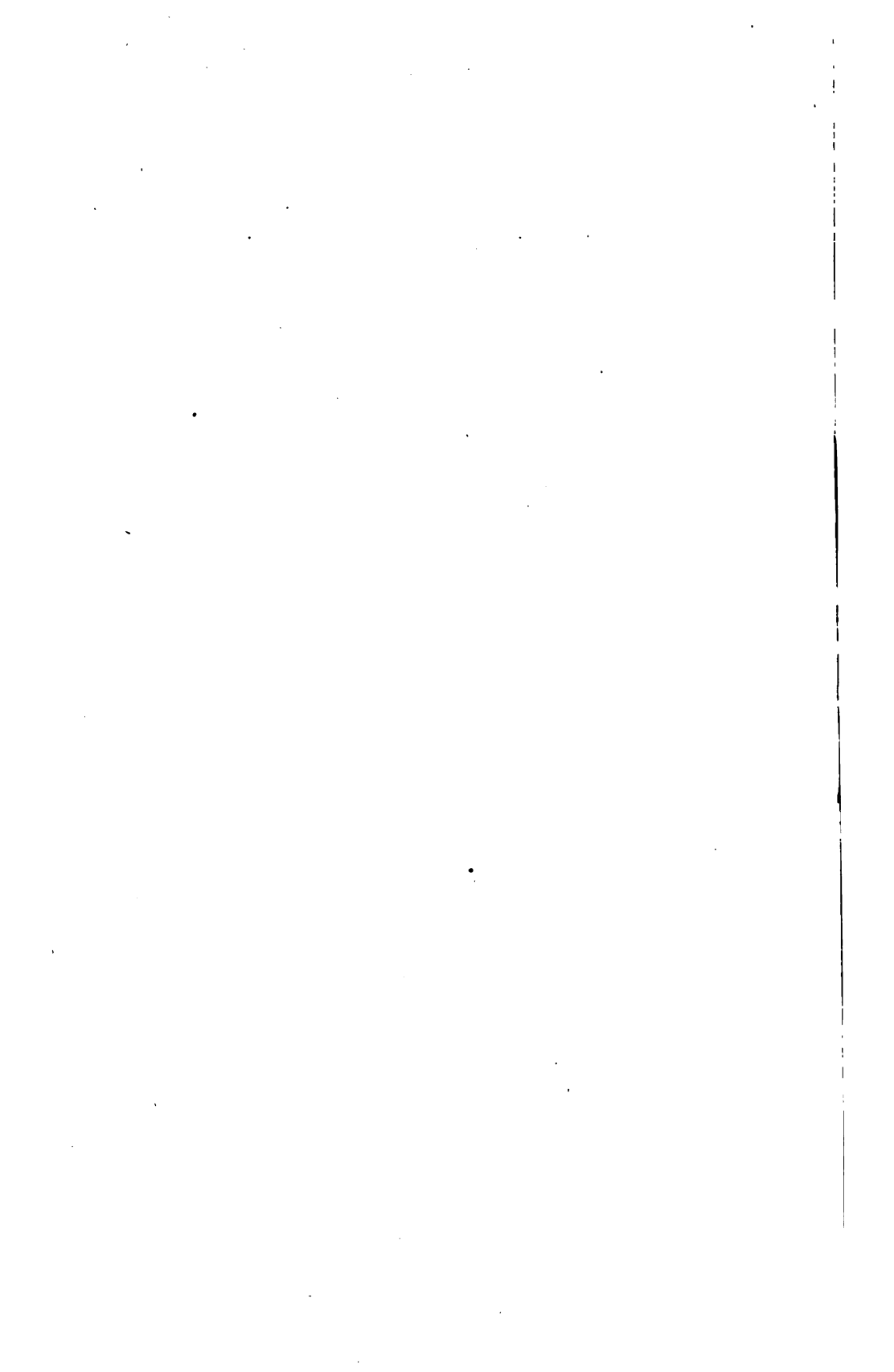
However, when the bacterial count of the original package is observed, it is obvious that contamination has occurred be-

tween the time of pasteurization and delivery, or that a rapid development of the bacteria present in the pasteurized milk has taken place. Only 6, or 29 per cent., of the dairies show counts below our standard for pasteurized milk, as delivered to the consumer. This decrease of 61 per cent. can be attributed to two primary causes. The first is dirty bottles. In this investigation the bottles were examined by rinsing them with 10 cubic centimeters of sterile water and making a bacterial count of this entire volume. This count determines the number of bacteria adhering to the sides of the bottle and is expressed as "Bacteria per Bottle." Assuming that a count of 1,000 bacteria per bottle represents a fairly clean bottle, it will be seen that 13 of the 21 dairies, or 62 per cent., were using dirty bottles. This figure agrees closely with the percentage of dairies exceeding the bacterial standard for pasteurized milk. This strikingly illustrates the necessity of insisting, as far as practical means are concerned, upon a sterile bottle or container.

The second, and no less minor consideration, is the type of refrigerator employed for the storage of milk after bottling. Only eight of the 21 dairies have efficient refrigerators. It is the practice with many of the dairymen to dispense with the use of ice during the winter months and to rely upon the atmospheric temperature for refrigeration. The result is that on some days the temperature is sufficiently low to check bacterial growth, while on others it may be high enough to cause marked increase in the bacterial count. Therefore, it is essential to provide an adequate storage temperature for the milk.

While the examination of the bacterial counts for "Milk After Pasteurization" shows a fairly efficient pasteurization on the one hand, on the other it emphasizes the necessity for automatic regulation of the temperature at which the pasteurization is conducted. Mention is made of this because the results obtained show wide variations in counts.





In October a new line of work was begun in connection with and supplemental to the work of the supervision of pasteurizing dairies. The object of this work is not only to determine the numerical bacterial count or quantitative examination, but also the differential bacterial content or qualitative examination. Milk may comply with the quantitative requirements of a regulation and still be dangerous by containing a pathogenic organism.

These 28 dairies have a total daily output of 16,966 gallons of milk and 623 gallons of cream. Of the total amount of milk produced by these dairies, 14,692 gallons are bottled, and 2,274 gallons are delivered in bulk. For details of the bacteriological examinations of milk from the pasteurizing dairies, the reader is referred to the report of the Division of Bacteriology.

Table No. XI shows the summarized bacteriological data on our various types of milk, exclusive of pasteurized milk. The increase noted in the average bacterial count for each class of milk, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1913, is probably due to the large increase in the number of samples examined and to the high temperature conditions which prevailed during the summer months. This factor is especially noticeable in the averages for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. The results in the remaining months of the year compared favorably with the results obtained during the same period of the preceding year.

TABLE No. XI—Showing Summarized Bacterial Data on Various Types of Milk Samples Collected by Months During 1914—STATIONS.

MONTHS.	Number of Samples Examined.	Number of Samples 500,000 or Under.	Percent of Samples Under 500,000.	Number of Samples 100,000 or Under.	Number of Samples Above 500,000.	Number of Samples Between 500,000 and 1,000,000.	Number of Samples Between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000.	Number of Samples Between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000.	Number of Samples Between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000.	Maximum Bacterial Count.	Minimum Bacterial Count.	Average Bacterial Count.	Maximum Temperature (Milk).	Minimum Temperature (Milk).	Average Temperature (Milk).	Air Temperature.	Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.	Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.	Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.
January.....	386	313	80.6	210	73	35	22	4	11	1	13,000,000	2,000	573,800	60	30	43.3	37.6	163	6
February.....	458	422	92.1	320	36	24	10	1	1	0	6,000,000	1,000	173,800	61	30	38.9	30.3	185	6
March.....	925	796	86.05	596	129	48	51	10	13	7	50,000,000	1,000	535,300	74	30	44.4	39.5	209	11
April.....	777	552	71.0	266	225	65	76	30	41	13	18,000,000	5,000	1,209,700	72	38	52.3	53.1	188	10
May.....	503	254	50.9	91	249	54	84	23	58	30	60,000,000	1,000	2,421,800	74	42	59.1	67.9	175	11
June.....	639	263	41.1	71	376	74	116	63	78	45	130,000,000	10,000	4,062,000	72	52	61.7	74.4	141	28
July.....	278	92	33.1	33	186	27	51	48	34	26	160,000,000	10,000	6,615,900	72	56	63.7	76.3	305	161
August.....	123	47	38.2	25	76	10	31	12	14	9	75,000,000	4,000	5,111,900	74	52	64.6	76.8	286	132
September.....	277	132	47.7	53	145	38	49	21	21	21	70,000,000	10,000	3,358,800	74	46	60.0	66.8	204	82
October.....	713	354	49.6	150	359	88	93	45	78	55	100,000,000	300	3,412,000	74	42	56.5	61.5	171	55
November.....	764	641	83.9	481	123	30	49	18	16	10	32,000,000	20	744,500	72	32	49.9	47.0	179	44
December.....	791	666	84.2	514	125	49	46	15	11	4	80,000,000	1,000	622,500	66	30	45.4	33.4	142	15
Total.....	6634	4532	68.31	2810	2102	542	678	290	371	221	.....	.....	1,872,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	2348	564

TABLE No. XI (Continued)—Showing Summarised Bacterial Data on Various Types of Milk Samples Collected by Months During 1914.—WAGONS.

MONTHS.	Number of Samples Examined.	Number of Samples 500,000 or Under.	Percent of Samples Under 500,000.	Number of Samples 100,000 or Under.	Number of Samples Above 500,000.	Number of Samples Between 500,000 and 1,000,000.	Number of Samples Between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000.	Number of Samples Between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000.	Number of Samples Between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000.	Number of Samples Above 10,000,000.	Maximum Bacterial Count.	Minimum Bacterial Count.	Average Bacterial Count.	Maximum Temperature (Milk).	Minimum Temperature (Milk).	Average Temperature (Milk).	Air Temperature.	Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.	Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under Due to Intestinal Diseases.
January.....	64	29	45.3	10	35	6	14	4	5	3	37,000,000	12,000	2,576,700	50	30	41.3	.....	.....	.....
February.....	70	49	70.0	13	21	9	9	2	1	0	8,000,000	20,000	736,600	46	30	36.6	.....	.....	.....
March.....	254	102	40.2	49	152	39	45	17	32	19	70,000,000	10,000	3,584,700	74	30	43.1	.....	.....	.....
April.....	160	40	25.0	10	120	23	38	23	18	18	70,000,000	10,000	5,152,500	68	36	48.7	.....	.....	.....
May.....	82	22	26.8	5	60	6	17	12	7	18	60,000,000	10,000	7,004,100	70	38	51.2	.....	.....	.....
June.....	50	14	28.0	1	36	5	7	1	14	9	90,000,000	30,000	6,200,000	74	42	51.2	.....	.....	.....
July.....	5	2	40.0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	30,000,000	270,000	7,426,000	52	44	47.5	.....	.....	.....
August.....	15	3	20.0	3	12	1	2	5	3	1	33,000,000	20,000	5,222,000	58	44	50.2	.....	.....	.....
September.....	66	17	25.8	6	49	10	15	5	4	15	55,000,000	10,000	6,736,500	80	40	50.8	.....	.....	.....
October.....	157	54	34.4	12	103	11	21	25	24	22	96,000,000	20,000	6,072,000	64	42	48.9	.....	.....	.....
November.....	137	89	65.0	33	48	11	17	8	7	5	250,000,000	10,000	3,603,200	52	32	44.3	.....	.....	.....
December.....	146	113	77.4	50	33	7	9	9	5	3	14,000,000	5,000	1,049,000	54	30	40.8	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1206	534	44.27	192	672	131	195	112	120	114	.....	.....	4,407,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



TABLE No. XI (Continued)—Showing Summarized Bacterial Data on Various Types of Milk Samples Collected by Months During 1914.—STORES.

MONTHS.	Number of Samples Examined.	Number of Samples 500,000 or Under.	Percent of Samples Under 500,000.	Number of Samples 100,000 or Under.	Number of Samples Above 500,000.	Number of Samples Between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000.	Number of Samples Between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000.	Number of Samples Between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000.	Number of Samples Above 10,000,000.	Maximum Bacterial Count.	Minimum Bacterial Count.	Average Bacterial Count.	Maximum Temperature (Milk).	Minimum Temperature (Milk).	Average Temperature (Milk).	Air Temperature.	Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.	Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.
January.....	55	11	20.0	4	44	10	18	7	5	4	30,000,000	10,000	3,314,700	50	42	46.5	.....	.....
February.....	171	107	62.5	45	64	16	27	13	4	4	30,000,000	3,000	1,386,100	56	30	38.7	.....	.....
March.....	212	138	65.1	64	74	19	28	12	5	10	50,000,000	10,000	1,853,600	54	30	43.6	.....	.....
April.....	184	34	18.5	7	150	14	46	19	32	39	130,000,000	10,000	10,199,800	90	35	48.5	.....	.....
May.....	120	23	19.1	8	98	10	20	12	15	40	120,000,000	3,000	5,820,000	70	30	50.8	.....	.....
June.....	101	14	13.9	3	87	6	25	17	13	26	100,000,000	20,000	10,068,800	68	38	51.6	.....	.....
July.....	31	4	12.9	0	27	1	4	3	7	12	70,000,000	110,000	12,900,000	64	44	48.6	.....	.....
August.....	48	12	25.0	5	36	4	7	4	5	16	40,000,000	10,000	9,132,700	60	42	51.6	.....	.....
September.....	64	10	15.6	5	54	3	8	10	7	26	70,000,000	10,000	12,751,600	62	45	50.5	.....	.....
October.....	96	17	17.7	4	79	9	17	15	14	24	90,000,000	10,000	9,220,600	54	40	48.8	.....	.....
November.....	30	19	63.3	10	11	5	1	0	1	4	24,000,000	20,000	3,062,300	50	36	44.7	.....	.....
December.....	48	31	64.5	19	17	2	8	5	0	2	25,000,000	10,000	1,684,000	50	30	42.7	.....	.....
Total.....	1160	420	36.2	174	741	99	209	117	108	208	.....	.....	6,143,821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. XI (Continued)—Showing Summarized Bacterial Data on Various Types of Milk Samples Collected by Months During 1914.—LUNCHROOMS.

MONTHS.	Number of Samples Examined.		Number of Samples 500,000 or Under.		Percent of Samples Under 500,000.		Number of Samples 100,000 or Under.		Number of Samples Above 500,000.		Number of Samples Between 500,000 and 1,000,000.		Number of Samples Between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000.		Number of Samples Between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000.		Number of Samples Between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000.		Number of Samples Above 10,000,000.		Maximum Bacterial Count.		Minimum Bacterial Count.		Average Bacterial Count.		Maximum Temperature (Milk).		Minimum Temperature (Milk).		Average Temperature (Milk).		Air Temperature.		Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.		Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.		Deaths 2 Years of Age and Under.		Due to Intestinal Diseases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	10	2	20.0	0	8	0	3	15	24	25	18	5	18	6	3	0	3	16	12	0	2	21,000,000	170,000	5,397,000	50	42	46.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*No data obtained.

Chart No. 2 graphically portrays the percentage of samples between various bacterial counts for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

#### BAKERY INSPECTION.

Table No. XII shows the number of bakery inspections and number ordered cleaned, by months, throughout the year. In general, the conditions in our bakeries are fair, but entirely too great a proportion of them are still operating in underground establishments. It is highly desirable that a reasonable and effective bakery ordinance be established to correct existing conditions and to formulate suitable regulations for the conduct of such establishments.

TABLE No. XII—*Showing Bakery Inspection by Months During 1914.*

MONTHS.	Bakeries Examined.	Bakeries Ordered Cleaned.
January.....	298	5
February.....	277	6
March.....	294	7
April.....	284	6
May.....	247	7
June.....	278	9
July.....	279	51
August.....	142	4
September.....	251	5
October.....	280	6
November.....	260	6
December.....	261	7
Total.....	3,169	119

#### ABATTOIR AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE INSPECTION.

What was said in our 1913 report under this heading is equally applicable this year. By far the greater percentage of our local plants are not under United States Government inspection. Our State also has no system of inspection. Under

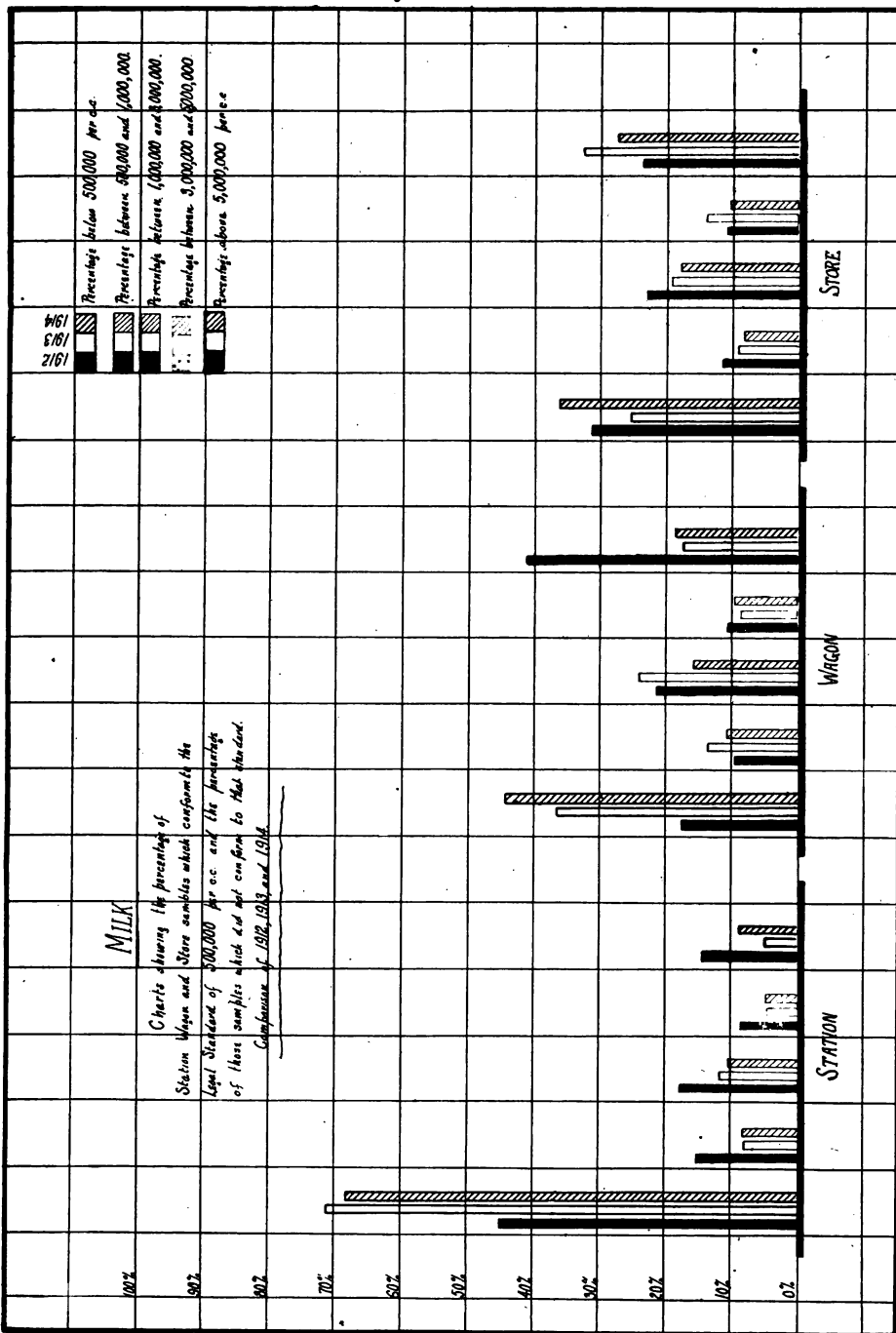


CHART NO. 2.



these conditions the inspections of all these establishments falls to the duty of one inspector. Obviously, many carcasses are now slaughtered without any inspection whatever and the consumer has to rely on the honesty of the proprietor in excluding diseased carcasses from the product of the plant. The slaughtering of all animals intended for human consumption should be under the most careful supervision, and all carcasses passing such inspection should bear a suitable inspection stamp. I therefore recommend that a suitable ordinance be drafted to cover the equipment and sanitary condition of these plants, requiring that all carcasses or parts of carcasses exposed for sale in the City of Baltimore shall come from plants under either government or municipal inspection. In order to carry out the details of such an ordinance and to better protect our citizens, an increase in our inspection force is urgently needed.

#### GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION.

Table No. XIII shows the number and character of the inspections made by the food inspectors, by months, during the year 1914. A classification of the various foodstuffs condemned in these inspections, as well as by the abattoir inspector, will be found in Table No. XV. With only three food inspectors available for general food work in the city it is apparent that much needed inspection work must necessarily be left undone. Consequently, such important food-dispensing establishments as hotels, restaurants, lunchrooms, eating-houses are non-inspected, both as to the quality of foodstuffs sold as well as to the sanitary conditions of such places. The handling of foodstuffs exposed for sale both in the raw and in the cooked state is a condition which urgently needs restriction by proper ordinance. This condition particularly applies to the street fruit and candy stands, cheap eating-houses, and the display of foodstuffs at stores handling a general line of foodstuffs.

The sanitary conditions of our markets and methods of handling foodstuffs therein are in need of much improvement and a suitable ordinance must be formulated to correct and control the conditions existing therein.

TABLE No. XIII—*Showing Amount of Work Done by the Food Inspectors by Months During 1914.*

MONTHS.	Stores Inspected.	Markets Visited.	Wharves Visited.	Abattoirs Visited.	Slaughter Houses Visited.
January .....	864	166	546	48	268
February .....	1,216	178	483	53	301
March .....	1,359	226	525	60	313
April .....	1,081	193	525	55	306
May .....	785	165	644	56	318
June .....	784	159	728	53	295
July .....	982	134	695	53	296
August .....	1,465	128	647	52	310
September .....	1,162	134	675	50	288
October .....	1,963	172	756	61	335
November .....	1,437	157	644	33	233
December .....	1,381	172	728	46	304
Total.....	14,479	1,984	7,596	620	3,567

#### LABORATORY WORK.

Table No. XIV shows the number of examinations made in the Chemical Laboratory during the year. As usual the milk work has largely predominated. The miscellaneous analyses include a variety of foodstuffs and analyses of samples submitted by other departments. The laboratory staff is entirely inadequate to examine many kinds of foodstuffs with any degree of regularity. It is necessary to increase the staff in this laboratory in order to enlarge our field of laboratory work.

TABLE NO. XIV—*Showing the Number of Milk, Water and Miscellaneous Chemical Analyses Made, 1914.*

MONTHS.	Milk Analyses.	Water Analyses.	Miscellaneous Analyses.
January .....	2,336	4	116
February .....	1,710	0	71
March .....	2,282	9	125
April .....	2,034	11	252
May .....	1,870	6	172
June .....	2,088	31	182
July .....	1,157	7	102
August .....	1,743	25	64
September .....	1,606	9	15
October .....	2,028	7	174
November .....	1,401	5	275
December .....	1,583	13	11
Total.....	21,838	127	1,559



## PROSECUTIONS.

The past year has been an exceedingly active one in so far as the number of prosecutions are concerned. Prosecutions were instituted against 73 persons for violations of our various food ordinances. The following is a summary of these cases:

For selling milk without a permit, guilty .....	27
For selling milk without a permit, stet .....	2
For selling milk without a permit, dismissed .....	6
For selling milk without a permit, dismissed with costs.....	4
For selling milk containing a preservative, guilty.....	2
For selling milk containing less than 3.5 per cent. butterfat, guilty.	5
For selling milk containing less than 3.5 per cent. butterfat, dismissed.....	4
For filling bottles on public highway, guilty .....	4
For filling bottles on public highway, dismissed .....	1
For returning unwashed cans to shippers, dismissed.....	1
For having decomposed fish in possession, guilty .....	2
For having decomposed fish in possession, dismissed .....	1
For having unsound meats in possession, dismissed.....	1
For selling ground meat containing a preservative, guilty .....	4
For selling ground meat containing a preservative, stet .....	5
For not displaying trade name or permit number on wagon, guilty...	2
For not displaying trade name or permit number on wagon, paroled.	1
<hr/>	
Total number of prosecutions.....	73

All these cases were undertaken after reasonable warning had been given. It is gratifying to note the co-operation of the various police magistrates in thus upholding our food laws.

## SPECIAL WORK.

During the latter part of the year our Department again undertook the work of handling the annual milk contest of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association. The object of this contest is to stimulate the production of better milk and at the same time, indicates the quality of milk which can be shipped to our city during a given period of time. The contest, as conducted by this Association, differs from those con-

ducted elsewhere in this country in that the duration of the contest is considerably longer, lasting about one month, whereas milk contests elsewhere are based entirely on the shipment of milk on one single day. The average bacterial counts of the twenty-five contestants in 1914 was 40,400 bacteria per cubic centimeter, whereas the average bacterial count of the contestants in 1913 was 182,600, which is a reduction in the average bacterial count of 77 per cent. When one considers the fact that all of this milk was raw milk and simply from the cans after shipment from the farms, it is evident that the milk was of a very high grade. It is further of the greatest interest that 10 of these contestants had average counts under 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, which is the bacterial standard for certified milk.

A special laboratory examination was conducted on the various methods for the determination of required oxygen in water analyses. The results of this investigation will be published separately in one of the scientific journals.

Another special investigation was carried out on the qualitative examination of pasteurized milk to ascertain the types of organisms prevailing in our pasteurized milk, as delivered to the consumer. This work is still being continued and will later be published as a journal article.

During the year a Journal Club was organized, consisting of the scientific staff in the Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection and the Division of Bacteriology. The members of this Club systematically review the articles appearing in the various scientific journals received by our Department. Over 50 journals, both foreign and domestic, are now received by our Department, in addition to the vast number of municipal, State and government publications, bearing on public health. All of this literature is carefully and periodically reviewed by the members of the Club and abstracts made of such articles as have an important bearing on our work. By this method all the members of the staff are keeping in close touch with

the recent development of the science of public health and our working library is being enriched with a large number of reference cards on the various phases of our health and laboratory work. The interest and spirit manifested already in this work augurs well for the success and permanency of this undertaking.

During the summer months our Department was materially assisted by Mr. B. A. Barlow, who conducted a most careful and painstaking investigation of the milk furnished to hospitals and hotels. This work and other work done by Mr. Barlow was under the auspices of the Women's Civic League of Baltimore. I wish to acknowledge the splendid interest and co-operation displayed by the Women's Civic League of Baltimore in our efforts to improve local milk conditions.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Careful consideration of the foregoing data supplemented by first-hand knowledge of conditions existing in Baltimore compels me to earnestly direct your attention to the following conditions which need control either by means of ordinance or regulation, whenever such regulation is permissible.

First—Our food laws should be amended and revised so as to conform to the State and Federal laws governing foodstuffs.

Second—Our milk ordinance should be amended to require that permits be issue annually and at a nominal charge. This ordinance should also be amended so as to permit the Commissioner of Health to require all farms shipping milk to Baltimore city to have a permit before the product from the farm can be shipped and sold in Baltimore city. Our milk ordinance should also be made to require the pasteurization of all milk, and that all milk should be sold in bottles or other suitable containers, with the exception that bulk milk may be sold under certain special conditions. The pasteurization of milk

should be carefully controlled and defined by ordinance so that the consumer may be reasonably sure of securing properly pasteurized milk.

Third—A suitable ordinance should be drawn and passed, regulating the equipment and sanitary condition of establishments where food is prepared or offered for sale.

Fourth—A bakery ordinance should be drawn prescribing the location, equipment and methods of operation.

Fifth—An ordinance requiring the slaughtering of animals, including poultry, under municipal inspection.

Sixth—Regulations against the exposure of foodstuffs on the street from stands, push-carts, etc., and a more sanitary handling of foodstuffs in our various public markets.

Seventh—An increase in our laboratory and inspection force to meet the needs, as set forth in the above proposed ordinances.

In conclusion, I wish especially to commend the active and untiring work of Messrs. William P. Palmer, Chief Inspector; M. J. Gahan, clerk; R. S. Craig, assistant chemist; H. B. Siegmund, assistant chemist, and Miss A. R. Fisher, stenographer. The writer is indebted also to Mr. J. S. Fulton, Jr., for the preparation of charts and tables in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED C. BLANCK, PH. D.,  
*Chemist and Chief, Bureau of Food and Dairy Inspection.*

TABLE No. XV—Showing the Amount and Kind of Foodstuffs (Except Milk, Which Will Be Found in Table No. III) Condemned by Months During 1914.

MONTHS.	Vegetables.	Peas and Beans.	Meat.	Veal.	Beef.	Poultry.	Game.	Rabbits.	Fish.	Codfish.	Salmon.	Smoked Fish.	Mackerel.	Oysters.	Terrapin.	Crabs.
January .....	4,363	.....	1,004½	.....	.....	795	48	.....	.....	20	1½	23	70	2,100	172	.....
February .....	8,977	.....	105½	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,516	.....	.....
March .....	8,160	.....	723	153	.....	59	.....	.....	3,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
April .....	28,290	.....	348	.....	.....	389	.....	.....	5,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
May .....	102,315	.....	81	50	.....	385	.....	.....	15,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	71,867	26,250	839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	100
July .....	57,395	.....	861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	10,905	.....	450	.....	.....	549½	.....	.....	4,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024	.....	.....
September .....	22,281	.....	3,091	.....	425	148	.....	.....	2,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	828	.....	40
October .....	120,512	.....	27,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	404	.....
November .....	35,220	.....	783	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	519	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
December .....	47,035	.....	746½	.....	.....	502	3,059½	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	517,320	26,250	36,940½	203	425	3,013½	3,107½	780	66,609	20	1½	23	70	7,658	576	140

TABLE No. XV (Continued)—Showing the Amount and Kind of Foodstuffs (Except Milk, Which Will Be Found in Table No. III) Condemned by Months During 1914.

MONTHS.	Crab Meat.	Eggs.	Canned Beer.	Malt.	Fruit.	Dried Peaches.	Cantaloupes.	Sundry Groceries.	Mustard.	Sauce.	Pickles.	Canned Goods.	Condensed Milk.	Syrup.	Molasses.	Corn Starch.	Lard.
January .....	30	2,275	...	...	...	22	...	...	¾	1	10	128	...	...	...	...	71
February .....	190	2	4	...	5,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .....	40	...	...	...	140	...	...	130¾	...	...	...	72	250	...	...	...	120¼
April .....	...	...	...	...	440	...	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	750	...	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	8	60	...
June .....	2,030	24	...	...	10,236	...	...	1,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July .....	620	4½	...	300,000	25,442	...	...	15,955	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
August .....	643	...	...	...	6,820	...	...	154½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September .....	75	19	...	...	260	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
October .....	1,615	18	...	...	2,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
November .....	700	...	...	...	7,063	...	...	1,061	...	...	...	7,485	...	...	...	...	...
December .....	150	...	...	...	286	...	...	5,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	6,843	2,342½	4	300,000	67,522	22	155	25,570½	¾	1	22	8,055	250	36	8	60	203¼

## REPORT OF THE

TABLE No. XV (Continued)—Showing the Amount and Kind of Foodstuffs (Except Milk, Which Will Be Found in Table No. III) Condemned by Months During 1914.

MONTHS.	Flour.	Butter.	Cheese.	Macaroni.	Oatmeal.	Spices.	Rasins.	Cream of Wheat.	Buckwheat.	Saratoga Chips.	Ketchup.	Prunes.	Horseradish.	Tapioca.	Pickles.
January .....	1,010	21	.....	20	54	4	20	10	57	12	15	72	13½	.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	2	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....
September .....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	3,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	4,840	38	½	20	54	4	20	10	57	12	15	72	16	6,000	2

TABLE No. XV (Continued)—Showing the Amount and Kind of Foodstuffs (Except Milk, Which Will Be Found in Table No. III) Condemned by Months During 1914.

MONTHS.	Bakery Supplies.	Pies.	Bread.	Cakes.	Confectionery Sundries.	Candy.	Orangade.	Total Amount of Foodstuffs Condemned (Pounds).	Animals Condemned on Hoof.				
									Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.	Total.
January .....	1,537	...	...	705	...	49	...	14,374 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	12	8	5	20
February .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,779 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12	1	0	25
March .....	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	10,248	4	11	3	9	27
April .....	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	34,406	5	10	3	4	22
May .....	...	2	...	...	279	...	40	118,163 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	2	5	21
June .....	...	...	...	...	...	1,482	...	120,753	5	11	3	9	28
July .....	...	...	...	22	23	12	...	428,481 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	13	3	4	24
August .....	...	...	...	...	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	31,086	2	8	1	4	15
September .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,388	3	13	9	3	28
October .....	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	157,086	4	9	33	7	53
November .....	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	58,653	2	6	1	5	14
December .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,725 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	6	6	9	21
Total .....	1,537	2	300	727	534 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,970	40	1,090,504 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	122	73	70	307





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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

SYDENHAM HOSPITAL

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## SYDENHAM HOSPITAL.

## STAFF.

S. T. NICHOLSON, JR., M. D.....	<i>Superintendent</i> (Resigned March 15, 1914.)
JOHN F. HOGAN, M. D.....	<i>Superintendent</i> (Appointed March 15, 1914.)
MISS FRANCES MICHAEL, R. N.....	<i>Superintendent of Nurses</i> (Resigned March 1, 1914.)
MISS EMMA WILLIAMS.....	<i>Superintendent of Nurses</i> (Appointed March 1, 1915.)

## ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JOHN F. HOGAN, M. D.....	<i>January 1 to March 15, 1914</i>
WALTER W. POINT, M. D.....	<i>March 15 to June 1, 1914</i>
ALEXANDER J. GILLIS, M. D.....	<i>June 1, 1914</i>

## CONSULTING STAFF.

H. C. DAVIS, M. D.....	<i>Consulting Otologist</i>
ARTHUR M. SHIPLEY, M. D.....	<i>Consulting Surgeon</i>

**Report of Superintendent of Sydenham Hospital.**

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BALTIMORE, December 31, 1914.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,

*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of Sydenham Hospital for the year 1914. You will note that the number of admissions did not reach the number of the previous year. This was due mostly to the fact that in the early part of the year we had an outbreak of diphtheria among the nurses, and it was impossible for us at that time to obtain nurses to substitute for the ill members of our staff. During the latter part of the year we were compelled to refuse many cases of scarlet fever, due to an insufficient amount of floor space. The wards were so overcrowded that it was impossible at this time to accommodate more patients.

You will also note that the daily cost per patient was more than in the year 1913, which I believe was due to the increased cost of living.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to you for the invaluable help you have given me.

Yours respectfully,

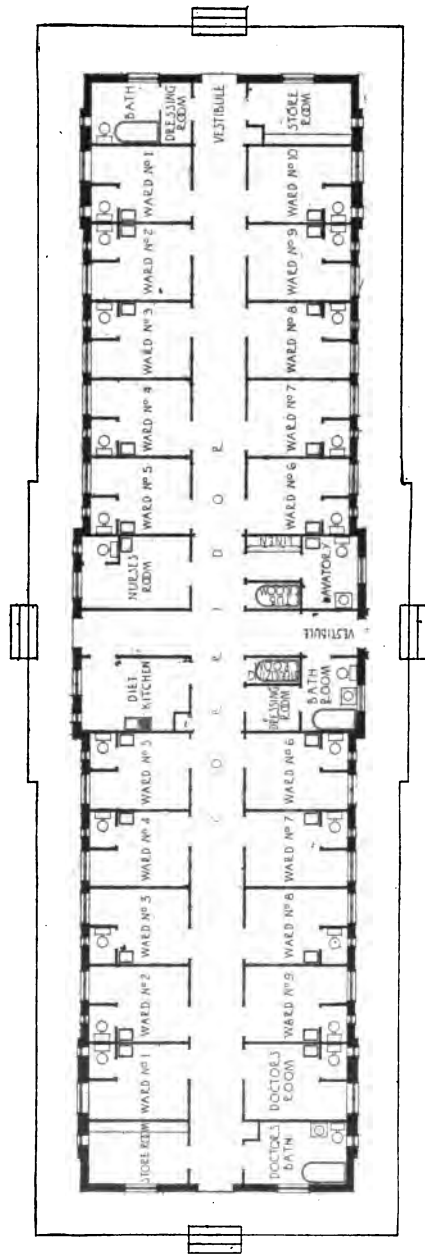
JOHN F. HOGAN, M. D.,

*Superintendent and Resident Physician.*

# SYDENHAM MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL WARD B

366

REPORT OF THE



PLAN



## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

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During 1914 many changes were effected in the buildings and numerous needed improvements made on the grounds.

- In the month of March the offices were moved from the Administration Building, which is now known as the Nurses' Home, to the building which was erected for the residence of the Superintendent.

The new residence for the Superintendent was completed in December, 1913, and was occupied on March 15, 1914. This building is used as living quarters for the Superintendent and the Assistant Physician, and a part of it is set aside for the offices of the institution.

The new observation ward was started in May, 1914, and is now completed, except for inside painting, furnishings and equipment, and therefore has not been turned over to the Health Department. This is a unique building, being one story in height, containing 20 rooms available for patients, two store-rooms, a linen-room, office for head nurse, four bathrooms; two closets for portable tubs, one of which is for the sterilization of tub. Underneath the building there is a pit 16 feet by 18 feet by 6 feet 10 inches, which contains a boiler for hot water supply, switchbox for lighting purposes and regulating devices for the heating system.

Each one of the 20 rooms or wards is a complete unit, and is equipped with its own toilet and slop sink, so that all patients will be completely isolated from one another. Each room has an outside entrance through which the patient will be admitted, and an entrance from the hall for the use of doctors, nurses and attendants. It is difficult for me to express in writing the

wonderful aid this building will be to us in the future, and I hope that it will soon be utilized.

Some of the improvements and repairs, plus the current running repairs made during the year, are as follows:

About 16,000 cubic feet of grading.

One thousand and fifty-eight square feet of cement walks laid.

Lawn grass seed to cover about 14,570 square feet.

One hundred and eighty linear feet of cement curbing, with gutter, laid.

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE.

The dining-room of this building has been converted into an office, with the furnishings taken from office formerly in the Administration Building.

Two bedrooms on second floor and living-room on first floor were partly furnished from the expense account.

Four cellar windows reconstructed with cement and dished to the center and connected with terra-cotta drains, thereby necessitating the laying of 100 feet of 4-inch terra-cotta pipe.

Telephone system was changed so that the switchboard is now located in the office. An additional single extension telephone was run to the upper floor of the building.

Shades and screens were purchased for doors and windows of entire building, and awnings were hung on the office windows.

A boiler was installed in the cellar for obtaining hot water.

#### NURSES' HOME.

Two rooms were fitted up on the lower floor—one as a library and the other as a living-room.

A new large radiator was placed in the living-room.

Small radiator in the bathroom was replaced by larger one.

Floors of four of the rooms were stained.

Various necessary furnishings were supplied in living and sleeping rooms.

A cupboard for groceries and provisions was built in the cellar.

HOSPITAL.

Irrigation tables constructed in two of the wards.

New window screens to replace worn ones.

New instruments, including auroscopes, intubation set, blood pressure apparatus, etc.



## Detailed Medical Report. 1914.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1914.			Admitted.			Discharged.				Remaining Jan. 1, 1915.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Not Recov'd.	Died.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Scarlet fever .....	1	...	1	41	32	73	69	...	2	62	7	5	12
Scarletinal nephritis .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Double otitis media .....	2	...	2	4	1	5	5	...	1	6	1	...	1
Arthritis .....	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Sublingual adenitis .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Double otitis media, broncho-pneumonia .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mumps .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lobar pneumonia, whooping cough, acute nephritis, double otitis media .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Endocarditis .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nephritis, chickenpox .....	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Double otitis media, cervical adenitis .....	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	3	...	...	...
Otitis media, suppurative arthritis .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Single otitis media .....	...	...	...	2	5	7	5	...	...	5	1	1	2
Burn of leg .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute nephritis, cancrum oris .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Chronic nephritis .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cervical adenitis .....	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...

	I	I	2	.....	I	I	3	.....	3	.....	.....	I	.....
Single otitis media, cervical adenitis.....													
Acute nephritis .....													
Infection of leg.....													
Bronchitis .....													
Otitis media, rhinitis.....													
Double otitis media, acute nephritis....		I	I										
Abscess of right tonsil.....	I		I										
Diphtheria, double otitis media.....	I		I										
Admitted to nurse scarlet fever infant.....						I							
Total.....			9			108			8	98			19



	Carrier	Admitted account exposure to disease.	Total	Suspects:	Discharge diagnosis—
				Admitting diagnosis—	Gastro-enteritis—
				Scarlet fever.....	Gastro-enteritis.....
				Scarlet fever suspect..	Scarlet fever.....
				Scarlet fever suspect..	Pharyngitis.....
				Pharyngeal diphtheria....	Follicular tonsillitis....
				Tonsillar diphtheria....	Follicular tonsillitis....
				Total.....	Total.....

## LAUNDRY.

Four pieces of laundry machinery installed, consisting of a washer, extractor, mangle and dryroom, during the month of May. The washer and extractor were placed in the basement, mangle and dryroom on the first floor.

Plastered walls and ceiling on first floor were replaced with metal and 3½-foot tongue-and-groove wainscoting.

One window in mangle-room constructed.

A hoist elevator connecting the first floor with the basement.

A steam coil, 10 feet long, in mangle-room.

Entire reconstruction of steam pipes in cellar.

Stormhouse and clothes chute over entrance to cellar.

## GARAGE.

Box stall torn down.

New radiator installed in compartment of building which was formerly used for a stable.

Bench, 10 feet by 4 feet, in ambulance room.

Blanket locker in ambulance room.

## UPPER FLOOR.

New window in loft.

Room for male employes thoroughly renovated and painted.

For the year 1915 the following are needed:

First (Nurses' Home)—Present Nurses' Home contains but four small sleeping-rooms. Two nurses are forced to occupy one of these rooms, which are entirely inadequate for two individuals. One nurse occupies each of the other rooms. It is very obvious that with the opening of the new observation ward that this building will be insufficient as a dwelling place for the additional nurses needed. It is, therefore, very urgent that more commodious quarters for the nurses be obtained.

Second (Detention Ward)—This building will need to be completely furnished, screened and equipped for the purpose. An extension telephone will have to be installed here.

Third (Ambulance)—This is in such a run-down condition that a new one will be needed at the beginning of next year. It will be advisable to have a metal body, so that the interior may be cleansed by washing and the use of antiseptic sprays, which a wooden body would not stand.

Fourth—As many colored patients are refused each year, a building for this race should be erected.

Fifth (Morgue and Chapel)—There is no place here at present for relatives to view the bodies, or for religious services.

Sixth—Lining the interior of garage with metal so as to make it as nearly fireproof as possible.

Seventh—Incinerator and fumigation plant.

Among miscellaneous improvements the following are necessary:

Running water for four rooms in Ward "A."

In sun parlor of Ward "A" (scarlet fever side) concrete floor, radiators and screens.

In the rear of diphtheria ward, the porch should be glassed in and screened.

Awnings for the dining-room of the Nurses' Home.

Repair of steps leading to kitchen.

Extra fire plug with 200 feet of hose.

Screens for porches of Nurses' Home and Superintendent's residence, as it is impossible to sit out of doors in the evening on account of mosquitoes.

Workshop for general repairs.

Laying of cement walks and building of cinder or macadamized road around Ward "B."

Top dressing for Twenty-sixth street (road which leads from hospital to car line), from Pratt street (proposed) to Eastern avenue.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to my assistants, the nursing staff and employes, for their faithful performance of duty at all times.

JOHN F. HOGAN, M. D.,  
*Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF THE

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES.

*Administration.*

Salaries .....	\$3,500 00	
Stationery, postage and printing.....	70 55	
Car fare, telephone and telegraph.....	55 45	
Miscellaneous .....	19 16	
Library .....	58 62	
<hr/>		
Total administration .....		\$3,703 78

*Professional Care of Patients.*

Salaries .....	\$2,793 40	
Expenses:		
Apparatus and instruments.....	93 63	
Medical and surgical supplies.....	360 03	
Pharmacy .....	118 98	
Supplies (other than medical or surgical)....	483 97	
Equipment for nurses.....	60 35	
Special nurses .....	446 85	
<hr/>		
Total professional care of patients.....		4,357 21

*Department Expenses.*

Salaries .....	\$2,480 00	
Expenses:		
Dairy, eggs and ice.....	\$1,483 01	
Provisions .....	1,172 26	
Meats .....	1,385 81	
Fruits and vegetables.....	657 77	
<hr/>		
Total steward's department.....		4,698 85
Ambulance, delivery car, garage....	\$1,183 43	
Capital expenditures (Ford delivery car) .....	919 95	
Kitchen .....	38 50	
Laundry .....	602 96	
Housekeeping .....	184 02	
<hr/>		
		2,928 86
Total department expenses.....		10,107 71
Amount carried forward.....		\$18,168 70

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

377

*Amount brought forward*..... \$18,168 70

*General House and Property.*

Salaries .....	\$1,059 58	
Expenses:		
Heat and light.....	27 25	
Maintenance (machinery, piping).....	309 23	
Maintenance (real estate and building).....	1,136 38	
Capital expenditures (grading, furniture, etc.)	1,142 60	
		3,675 04
Capital expense (rent, laundry machinery).....		2,077 50
		<hr/>
Total operating expenses for the year.....		\$23,921 24
		<hr/> <hr/>

STATEMENT OF CURRENT REVENUE, DECEMBER 31, 1913, TO  
DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Private room patients .....	\$200 20
Pay ward patients.....	299 01
Immigrant patients .....	226 00
Ambulance fees .....	9 00
Sale of horse, etc.....	165 40
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$899 61
Total salary appropriation for 1914.....	\$10,160 00
Total appropriation for expenses for 1914.....	14,150 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$24,310 00
Returned to the City Comptroller from salary appropriation .....	\$327 02
Returned to the City Comptroller from appropriation for expenses .....	61 74
Total operating expenses.....	23,921 24
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$24,310 00



## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Patients in hospital at beginning of year.....	18
Patients in hospital at end of year.....	27
Maximum number of patients in hospital at one time.....	30
Minimum number of patients in hospital at one time.....	2
Daily average number of patients.....	14.73
Average number of days' stay of patients:	
Scarlet fever .....	33.72
Diphtheria .....	18.65
Scarlet fever and diphtheria.....	41
Scarlet fever suspect.....	9.50
Diphtheria suspect .....	7
Total number of days' treatment given patients.....	5,376
Average daily cost per patient.....	\$4.542
Average daily cost per patient, minus improvements to the hospital that are permanent.....	\$3.338
Total number of days' board given patients and employes....	11,764
Total number of deaths.....	14
Total number of admissions.....	213
Death rate from scarlet fever (per cent.).....	7½
Death rate from diphtheria (per cent.).....	5 <sup>12</sup> / <sub>18</sub>
Death rate from diphtheria, deducting deaths within 24 hours (per cent.) .....	4 <sup>12</sup> / <sub>18</sub>
Average cost of subsistence per person per day.....	\$0.399

*Number of Days Maintenance of all Persons by Months.*

MONTHS.	Patients.	Employees.	Total.
January.....	508	511	1,019
February.....	513	502	1,015
March.....	543	556	1,099
April.....	418	540	958
May.....	390	547	937
June.....	319	534	853
July.....	402	558	960
August.....	470	527	997
September.....	225	465	690
October.....	359	550	909
November.....	391	540	931
December.....	838	558	1,396
Total.....	5,376	6,388	11,764
Daily average.....	14.72	17.50	32.23

*Admissions by Months.*

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Scarlet fever.....	12	9	16	8	8	2	10	10	3	3	7	19	107
Diphtheria .....	9	15	7	4	6	5	1	5	5	9	16	15	97
Scarlet fever and diphtheria.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suspects .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Admitted to nurse scarlet fever patient.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Admitted account exposure to diphtheria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria carrier.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total.....	21	24	23	14	14	11	11	16	8	13	24	34	213

*Cases Refused Admission.*

DISEASES.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Scarlet fever.....	32	4	36
Diphtheria.....	21	2	23
Scarlet fever suspect.....	3	.....	3
Measles.....	5	.....	5
Chickenpox.....	2	.....	2
Erysipelas.....	6	.....	6
Whooping cough.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	71	6	77

## REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

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During the year 1914 five cross-infections occurred, but I am pleased to report that in not one instance was the disease communicated to other patients.

First—A male child, nine years old, was admitted from his home on February 9, suffering with scarlet fever, and developed mumps on February 12.

Second—A female child was admitted from one of the North German Lloyd steamships on February 20, suffering with diphtheria, and developed measles on March 2. On questioning the ship's physician as to whether or not there were other infectious diseases on board, he made a positive reply, but stated that this child had been in a separate part of the ship.

Third—A male child was admitted from his home on March 14, suffering with scarletinal nephritis, and developed chicken-pox on March 17.

Fourth—A male child was admitted from one of the dispensaries on May 29, suffering with laryngeal diphtheria, and on June 5 developed whooping cough.

Fifth—A male child was admitted from his home on July 18, suffering with scarlet fever, and developed whooping cough 15 days later.

I might add here that not one case of mastoiditis developed during the year, nor were there any intracranial complications. For the other complications I refer you to the tabulated medical report.

The mortality rate in scarlet fever was .0747, while that of diphtheria was .0594, including one death within 24 hours.

We are greatly indebted to the consulting surgeon, Dr. Arthur M. Shipley, and to the consulting otologist, Dr. H. C. Davis, for their numerous visits and prompt response, also to Dr. A. J. Gillis, the assistant physician, whose aid has been very valuable.

JOHN F. HOGAN, M. D.,  
*Resident Physician.*

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Patients in hospital at beginning of year.....	17
Patients in hospital at end of year.....	27
Maximum number of patients in hospital at one time.....	30
Minimum number of patients in hospital at one time.....	2
Daily average number of patients.....	14.73
Average number of days' stay of patients:	
*Scarlet fever .....	33.72
†Diphtheria .....	18.65
‡Scarlet fever and diphtheria.....	41
Scarlet fever suspect (two patients).....	9.50
Diphtheria suspect (one patient).....	7
Total number of days' maintenance given patients.....	5,376
Average daily cost per patient.....	\$4.542
Average daily cost per patient, minus improvements to hospital that are permanent.....	\$3.338
Total number of days' board given patients and employes.....	11,764
Total number of deaths.....	14
Total number of admissions.....	213
Death rate from scarlet fever (per cent.).....	7½
Death rate from diphtheria (per cent.).....	5 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
Death rate from diphtheria, deducting death within 24 hours (per cent.) .....	4 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
Average cost of subsistence per person per day.....	\$0.399

\*There were eight cases of scarlet fever in the hospital at the beginning of 1914, having been left over from 1913. One hundred and eight cases were admitted during 1914, one of which received no treatment, leaving the total admitted 107, and of these 19 remained in the house after December 31, 1914, leaving 96 to be reckoned on.

†There were eight cases of diphtheria in the hospital on January 1, 1914, having been left over from 1913. Ninety-eight cases were admitted, one of which was not treated, leaving the total admission number of diphtheria patients 97, and of these seven were left in the house after December 31, 1914, leaving 98 to be reckoned on.

‡There were two patients admitted during the year suffering with both scarlet fever and diphtheria. One patient was left over from 1913, who also suffered with both diseases.



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**TUBERCULOSIS NURSES DIVISION**





**Report of the Tuberculosis Nurses Division.**

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BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

December 31, 1914, ended the fifth year's work of the Tuberculosis Nurses Division of the Health Department. The staff greatly regrets that the nurse who organized and brought it to a state of great efficiency, Miss Ellen N. La Motte, has resigned. Her going is a loss to the Department and it was with a mingled sense of honor and responsibility that I accepted her position. The work made wonderful strides during her regime and attained at least a continent-wide reputation.

Besides the superintendent there are on the staff sixteen other registered graduate nurses as field workers and one as clerk for the dispensaries. The nurses in the districts are supposed to be on duty eight hours a day. They have a half day off in the middle of each week, two weeks sick leave and two weeks vacation yearly, all Sundays and other legal holidays. They wear blue chambray uniforms in summer and blue denim ones in winter made into plain shirt waists and skirts with a watch-pocket on the waists and one or two large pockets on the skirts. Hats and coats may be chosen according to individual taste. The supply bags are the well-known Boston ones. Each nurse wears the pin provided by the city for all employees designating their occupation.

The nurses report to the superintendent in the main office in the Health Department every morning. This with clerical



work and stocking their bags requires about an hour. The same amount of time is spent in the branch offices at noon for lunch, re-stocking the bags, and receiving patients. Another half hour or hour is consumed in their homes at night by more clerical work and 'phoning.

There are eight branch offices located on the border lines of the districts so that all but two are used by more than one nurse—two of them by three. As some of the districts are very large much time is necessarily lost in traveling back and forth. Each nurse should have an office in the center of her own district, not only to avoid this waste but also for the convenience of those patients who needing supplies more frequently than the nurse can deliver them with her present amount of work could send someone a reasonable distance for them.

The nurses visit all people reported to the Health Department as positive cases of pulmonary tuberculosis except those who are private patients of a physician who for a reason, good or bad, refuses the nurses admission and also those who are reported as only showing symptoms that may be due to this disease. In the latter case they ask the family physician for a diagnosis, if there is no physician they try to persuade the people to be examined as soon as possible at some tuberculosis dispensary or to have a specimen of their sputum analyzed at the Health Department Laboratory. When there is tuberculosis the nurses give any nursing care required, advise the family in regard to diet, exercise, sleeping accommodations, and other habits of life, distribute prophylactic supplies and instruct in their use, and render assistance in the formation of plans for the patients' admission to sanatoria. They arrange for the fumigation of houses after the removal of tuberculous patients and for the destruction or sterilization of bedding, draperies, carpets, clothing, etc., and visit afterward to learn whether these things have been attended to satisfactorily. They try to get full or part time

employment for those who have had to give up their usual form of occupation because of illness. Their clerical work consists in keeping accurate, tho not detailed, records of visits paid and of the condition, surroundings, and treatment of all their patients, so that at any time a study can be made of the development of tuberculosis work in Baltimore or of the efficiency of the Division.

#### PATIENTS.

During the year the visiting list has enlarged, as is shown in the following table:

Number of patients under supervision January 1, 1914.....	3,400
Old patients returned to visiting list.....	88
New patients during year.....	1,704
<hr/>	
Total.....	5,192
Number of patients died during year.....	838
Number that left city.....	282
Lost (moved, address unknown).....	213
Not tuberculous .....	202
<hr/>	
	1,535
<hr/>	
Total.....	3,657
Uncounted thru error in index.....	72
<hr/>	
Patients under supervision December 31, 1914.....	3,729

As a result the average number of patients per nurse is now 233 instead of 212½ as it was a year ago.

We have registered 1,505 patients with the State Board of Health as positive cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Original registrations .....	856
Duplicate registrations .....	649
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,505

As the total number of original registrations for the City of Baltimore at the State Board for this time has been 2,145, we reported 39.91 per cent.

To these 5,192 patients or in their behalf we have paid the following visits—an increase of 3,427 over last year:

Visits to patients.....	72,301
Co-operative visits .....	4,059
Visits to arrange for fumigation.....	3,303
Visits to inspect after fumigation.....	3,063
Total.....	82,726

This does not mean that we are doing better work, but that we are reaching more people and consequently giving less care to each one. No nurse can properly care for more than 100 patients but at present each is attempting to care for  $2\frac{1}{3}$  times that number. Last year the average length of time allowed from the beginning of one visit to the beginning of the next was only  $14\frac{1}{2}$  minutes and I have not had the courage to learn what it has been this year.

#### PROPHYLACTIC SUPPLIES.

During the year we have received from the State Board of Health for distribution among our patients the following supplies:

	No.	Cost.
Paper napkins .....	670,000	\$368 50
Fillers .....	97,900	432 65
Bottles of disinfectant.....	8,512	851 20
Tin cups .....	1,128	78 96
Total.....		\$1,731 31

As there were enough books of information for new patients and oiled muslin pockets left over from last year it has not been necessary to order any.

We have frequently been accused of extravagance in the use of these supplies. The State Board in each prophylactic package gives:

- 100 Napkins.
- 100 Fillers.
- 1 Tin cup.
- 1 Bottle of disinfectant.
- 2 Pockets.
- 1 Book of information.

This amount is supposed to last 3 months. The book of information urges the patient to cover the mouth with a paper napkin when coughing and to use a fresh one every time. Consequently the number given for 3 months limits the number of coughs to about 1 a day. A person with copious expectoration is allowed 1 filler per day for the sputum cup and one with no expectoration the same number. We give far more liberally to our open cases and not at all to those who do not need any. There is no doubt in my mind that some supplies are wasted but the proportion is probably very small indeed.

Half the cases registered with the State Board of Health live in Baltimore. The total amount of money expended by them for supplies for the whole State in 1914 was \$4,736.07, of which \$1,731.31 was for the city patients under our care (36½ per cent. of the total amount for 50 per cent. of the patients), rather good economy.

#### SOCIAL CONDITION.

White native Americans.....	2,357
Jews (native and foreign born).....	521
Foreigners (other than Jews).....	370
Negroes .....	481
Total.....	3,729

Only 99 or 2½ per cent. of the cases reported object to being visited by the nurses—less than last year. Of the 1,704

new patients, 286 or 17 per cent. were reported as private patients by general practitioners.

#### PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Positive cases .....	3,181
Acute .....	2,646
Incipient .....	251
Moderately advanced .....	1,460
Advanced .....	655
Chronic .....	280
Arrested (have not shown symptoms for).....	535
2 years .....	397
3 years .....	79
4 years .....	19
More than 4 years.....	40
Suspicious cases .....	548
Patients in institutions .....	468
Patients at home.....	3,261
Able to work.....	1,984
Able to work part time.....	714
Unable to work but not confined to bed.....	462
Confined to bed.....	101
Active cases .....	2,646
Adequately careful .....	565
Moderately careful .....	1,411
Careless .....	670

Besides those in institutions there are only 97 patients, actively tuberculous and at home, who can be considered adequately careful and all of them are very early cases in which the danger to others is negligible. All those confined to bed should undoubtedly be in hospitals for advanced cases, those unable to work but not confined to bed should be in sanatoria, and those able to work part time would be far happier at some place, such as a farm or industrial colony, where this kind of employment could be given and their physical condition watched.

## CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Only 803 or 21 per cent. of all our patients have ever been known to a relief giving organization. This is an increase of 3 per cent. over last year or one-sixth as many more people—a sad commentary on the hard times that have been upon us.

## PATIENTS KNOWN TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

To 1 organization.....	759
To 2 organizations.....	39
To 3 organizations.....	4
To 4 organizations.....	1
Total.....	803

## Known to:

Federated Charities .....	621
Hebrew Benevolent Society.....	127
St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	83
1 other .....	20
2 others .....	2

Unemployment has affected us too. At present 45 of our patients who are able to work cannot obtain any—thus lessening the income upon which not only they but 114 members of their families depend. 411 members of other families in which we have patients are in a similar condition thus changing the economic position of themselves, 136 of our patients, and 83 other members of their families. Smaller incomes mean less food of poorer quality, less adequate housing conditions, and worry—three splendid aids in spreading the tuberculosis already in their midst.

## DIET.

We have asked for diet in only 34 cases. It has been provided as follows:

Federated Charities .....	29
Hebrew Federated Charities.....	3
St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	2

The diet consists of one quart of milk a day and is given only under four conditions:

Awaiting diagnosis .....	5
Awaiting admission to a sanatorium.....	12
During intervening illnesses.....	16
When no hospital nor sanatorium is provided.....	1

It is a curious fact that again we have asked for this almost entirely for white people altho about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all our patients are colored.

White .....	32
Colored .....	2

#### SOURCES.

Found by nurses.....	157
Reported by physicians.....	286
Patients, family, or friends.....	71
Instructive Visiting Nurses Association.....	50
State Board of Health.....	168
Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, city office.....	27
Eudowood .....	19
State Sanatorium .....	156
Jewish Home for Consumptives.....	14
Federated Charities .....	59
Hebrew Federated Charities.....	3
Mercy Hospital .....	1
Johns Hopkins Hospital.....	4
Harriet Lane Dispensary.....	5
Phipps Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	439
Maryland University Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	39
Health Department Tuberculosis Dispensaries.....	133
City Medical Agencies.....	12
Baltimore General Dispensary.....	2
Miscellaneous .....	59

Total.....	1,704
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Tho there were only 5 cases reported by hospitals added to our visiting list this year the following tables show the large number actually found in these institutions. Permission to visit all those reported by hospitals has always been granted but some of the patients are not residents of Baltimore and others die before they can be removed to their homes.

Pulmonary tuberculosis reported by:

St. Joseph's Hospital.....	7
University of Maryland Hospital.....	10
Marine Hospital .....	11
Johns Hopkins Hospital.....	15
Maryland General Hospital.....	3
Mercy Hospital .....	3
Total.....	49

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in:

Mercy Hospital .....	15
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	7
Hebrew Hospital .....	4
Garrett Hospital .....	5
Maryland General Hospital.....	6
University Hospital .....	5
Maryland Homeopathic Hospital.....	1
United States Marine Hospital.....	8
Johns Hopkins Hospital.....	22
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.....	2
Union Protestant Infirmary.....	3
Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	1
Biedler-Sellman Sanatorium .....	1
Franklin Square Hospital.....	1
Total.....	81

These tables indicate that even at present general hospitals care for people not only suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis but sufficiently ill to die from it within a very short space of time.



## DISPENSARIES.

The dispensaries report by far the largest number of cases—about 35 per cent.

Health Department Tuberculosis Dispensaries.....	133
Phipps Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	439
Harriet Lane Dispensary.....	5
Maryland University Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	39
City Medical Agencies.....	12
Baltimore General Dispensary.....	2
Total.....	630

Our nurses are on duty at all of the tuberculosis ones. This enables us not only to get reports of tuberculosis promptly but at the same time to secure instructions from the physicians making the examinations and to give them the benefit of all our knowledge of home and family conditions. We have found also that patients make the first and subsequent visits more readily if they know that the nurse who visits them will be at the dispensary.

Health Department Tuberculosis Dispensaries:	New Patients.	Return Visits.
602 South Bond Street.....	381	570
1418 Light Street.....	212	422
1220 McCulloh Street.....	196	141
Total.....	789	1,133
Phipps Dispensary .....	1,341	6,859
University Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	600	301

We have sent 2,785 patients to the dispensaries this year.

For some time it has been more and more apparent that there is great need for a tuberculosis dispensary somewhere in North Baltimore convenient to the alleys in the vicinity of North avenue and Charles street thickly populated by negroes and easily reached by those living in the mill district of Hampden-Woodberry and the newer sections of Waverly where so

many ex-sanatorium patients are moving because the houses have porches and fairly large yards. The nearest tuberculosis dispensaries are Phipps, at Monument and Wolfe streets, and the Municipal, at 1220 McCulloh street, both several miles away and necessitating a long ride on two car lines. This belief in the need for a dispensary became so strong that in October many people and organizations interested in all sections of North Baltimore, representing the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, the Federated Charities, the St. Vincent de Paul Society (especially the conference belonging to the parish of Sts. Philip and James), the Children's Playground Association, the Instructive Visiting Nurses Association, the West Park Recreation Centre, churches in the neighborhood, and individual taxpayers who desired the same protection for their part of the city that had been so freely given to others, appealed to the Health Department to open a fourth dispensary and to locate it there. As this was not possible because the Budget for 1915 had been sent to the Board of Estimates, they then presented their request to this body. We were asked to show by our map and data the necessity for this dispensary that we had found in our work. The Board seemed greatly interested but unfortunately at the last minute it was found impossible to make the appropriation. Their interest, however, has given us courage to hope that next year this dispensary will become a reality.

#### INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

During the year we have sent 851 patients to sanatoria:

Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital.....	286
State Sanatorium .....	365
Eudowood Sanatorium .....	105
Jewish Home for Consumptives.....	94
Other sanatoria .....	1
Total.....	851

The other sanatorium was one at White Haven, Pennsylvania, and the patient was a colored boy able to pay for treatment and therefore refused admission to our Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital as he was not a pauper.

The care and treatment at the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital is very good and many patients, white and black, who would be perfectly willing to go to an institution so near home and greatly benefited by doing so, cannot be admitted or will not apply for admission because of the fact that under present conditions one must be declared a pauper.

People who are not paupers are frequently unable to pay for medical care, particularly is this true when the patient is the breadwinner of the family; and if the disease is other than pulmonary tuberculosis or the contagious diseases of childhood they can get treatment free in any city hospital without being branded in this way.

1605 or 43 per cent. of all our patients have had sanatorium care—1,514 were white and 91 colored. Thus while 46 per cent. of all our white patients have been able to receive such treatment it has been possible for only 19 per cent. of our colored ones. Of the white ones there have been in:

1 Sanatorium .....	1,194
2 Sanatoria .....	289
3 Sanatoria .....	27
More than 3.....	4
Total.....	1,514

All of the colored have been to only one.

#### CHILDREN.

We have 286 children under 15 years of age on our list. For these children we have only 25 beds at the State Sanatorium and consequently their stay must be limited to six

months with no re-admission. There are no accommodations for colored children.

White native Americans.....	196
Jews .....	33
Negroes .....	57
Total.....	286

It is almost impossible to get a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in children until they are so ill that the chances for improvement are very slight indeed. As all tuberculosis experts tell us that this is the period in life when the danger of infection is greatest it would seem wise to treat all children as possible cases of tuberculosis. This could be done only by beginning where the infant mortality nurses leave off, at three years of age, and following all children until they reach the age of puberty. Combined with this supervision should be a strenuous campaign to make all schoolrooms fresh air ones to prevent children from becoming sick instead of, as at present, providing such rooms only for children who have already fallen victims to the bad ventilation and dirt of the ordinary classroom.

#### FRESH AIR SCHOOLS.

At present Baltimore has only one fresh air classroom located in a school at Locust Point and accommodating but 25 pupils. The fact that these children have gained 679 sessions over the record of last year shows strikingly the improvement in health that being out of doors has meant to them. The improvement is even more vividly brought out when we realize that this gain is an increase of  $20\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. or one-fifth of the total number of sessions they were able to be present during that entire year.

All of the children tho physically below par gained a grade, two more than one, except those who were either mentally

deficient or lacked foundation thru poor attendance due to sickness or by being too ill while in school to take advantage of the instructions given. This school was made possible only because the faculty, especially the principal, believed not only that a fresh air room was needed and would be of great benefit, but believed it sufficiently to persuade private individuals and organizations to provide the necessary funds and to give many hours of their precious free time over a long period to make it a success. It is a striking example of what can be done against apparently insurmountable difficulties by those who have sufficient confidence in a cause and are willing to give freely of their time and talent to bring about its accomplishment. We hope during the coming year to have two more such rooms.

Even more important than this classroom in the campaign to prevent the development of tuberculosis in our well children (instead of waiting until they are sick to cure them) is another undertaking in the same school. It might probably be called the "Baltimore Idea," as it seems not only to be pioneer here but to be untried in any other locality. We are indebted to Miss Persis Miller, the principal of the school, for originating it and putting it into execution. The 100 children in the primary grades were divided during the first two terms into four groups—each group spending one-fourth of the school day in the classroom and the other three-fourths in the adjacent park under the guidance of a playground instructor. Here they had supervised play to develop their bodies, were told stories, and dramatized them. In spite of the fact that they spent only  $\frac{1}{4}$  as much time in actual class work, all of the children made more progress than they had last year and the brightest made  $4\frac{1}{3}$  as much. This was due to some extent to the individual attention which they received in the small sections but primarily to the fact that with plenty of fresh air and exercise they were physically strong and alert enough to make study easy. During the last term they were divided into two sections, spending half the day out of doors.

If this "Baltimore Idea" were widespread thruout the city and country, I wonder what the result would be in developing children with sufficiently strong bodies to withstand tuberculous and other infections. Judging by the scholastic results of the experimental year, the cost to the School Board would be greatly lessened by the progress made.

## FUMIGATIONS AND NUISANCES.

	No.	Not Necessary.
Investigations for fumigation after death.....	1,110	48
Investigations for fumigation after removal:		
To Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital.....	383	51
To State Sanatorium.....	573	34
To Eudowood Sanatorium.....	143	6
To Jewish Home for Consumptives.....	83	3
To other quarters.....	1,082	1
	<hr/> 2,264	<hr/> 95
Total.....	3,374	143

Fumigations are not necessary for several reasons—other cases of tuberculosis in family, an early return of the patient to the same quarters which will not be used in the meantime, when the place of residence proves to be a shed, stable, or wagon, or a lodging-house made up of dormitories which cannot be fumigated (in such instances the owner or proprietor is required to clean thoroly and have bedding, if any, sterilized or destroyed), or when the address is fictitious and no place of residence can be found.

The following results were obtained thru the nurses' instructions to the families during the visits before and after fumigation.

After death:	
Houses cleaned .....	847
Houses not cleaned .....	110
Houses vacant .....	71
Total number inspected.....	<hr/> 1,028

Bedding, etc., burned.....	336
Bedding, etc., sterilized.....	383
Rooms papered, etc.....	54
After removal:	
Houses cleaned .....	1,659
Houses not cleaned .....	174
Houses vacant .....	231
Total number inspected.....	2,064
Bedding, etc., burned.....	202
Bedding, etc., sterilized.....	235
Rooms papered, etc.....	102

We have reported 74 nuisances.

#### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Two years ago the nurses of this Department, at the request of a large printing firm, visited all its employes and had them examined to find if possible the source of infection of several cases of tuberculosis that had developed in their midst. Contrary to the belief held by eminent tuberculosis workers that such investigations result in the unreasonable, wholesale discharge of tuberculous employes and the refusal to reinstate them when in good condition, the employer during this year inquired from us whether it would be proper to re-employ one of the men who had gone away for treatment at that time and has since been living in the country. He was perfectly willing to do so if the man was in proper condition. We advised a re-examination and arranged for it. As the physician could not feel sure that the man would be able to stand this kind of work he returned to the country. The employer had a marked case of phthisisphobia when the investigation was asked for and we are very much gratified that our work has resulted in such a rational frame of mind that he is willing to employ a man who has had active pulmonary tuberculosis, providing the physician feels that the man is able to

stand the work and is no longer a source of danger to others. An examination safeguards the patient too by warning him of any danger such employment would mean.

A social agency in the city asked us about the advisability of employing an ex-sanatorium patient in a clerical position. At the time their office was visited one of the workers had a severe cold, was using no particular care when coughing or expectorating, and had all windows closed. We convinced them that any one who had learned the value of fresh air (as the sanatorium patients do) would prove a blessing to the whole force. Such a person would be determined to have fresh air and those in the same office would therefore have it forced upon them. This would soon mean better health for all. The woman in question was employed, and so far no bad results have been reported.

#### RESULT OF FIVE YEARS WORK.

Number of patients under supervision January 1, 1910.....	1,617
Old patients returned to visiting list.....	398
New patients during five years.....	9,780
Total.....	11,795
Number of patients died during five years.....	4,151
Number that left the city.....	1,569
Lost (moved, address unknown).....	1,207
Not tuberculous .....	1,211
Total.....	8,138
	3,657
Not counted thru error in index.....	72
Patients under supervision December 31, 1914.....	3,729



*Visits.*

YEARS.	To Patients.	Co-operative.	Before Fumi- gation.	After Fumi- gation.	Total.
1910.....	56,112	4,861	2,909	2,942	66,824
1911.....	61,175	2,423	2,880	2,833	69,311
1912.....	72,058	2,841	3,137	2,992	81,028
1913.....	69,743	3,075	3,327	3,144	79,289
1914.....	72,301	4,059	3,303	3,063	82,726
Total.....	331,389	17,259	15,556	14,974	379,178

*Cases Registered with State Board of Health.*

1910.....	2,094
1911.....	1,312
1912.....	1,547
1913.....	1,472
1914.....	1,505
Total.....	7,930

*Sent to Dispensaries and Sanatoria.*

YEARS.	Dispensaries.	Municipal Tuber- culosis Hospital.	State Sanatorium.	Eudowood.	Jewish Home for Consumptives.	Other Sanatoria.	Total to Sanatoria.
1910.....	2,903	339	107	79	25	....	550
1911.....	1,917	291	109	109	33	....	542
1912.....	3,082	310	180	123	53	....	666
1913.....	3,375	298	295	116	61	....	770
1914.....	2,785	286	305	105	94	1	851
Total.....	14,062	1,524	1,056	532	266	1	3,379

*Sources from which Patients are Obtained.*

YEARS.	Found by Nurses.	Reported by Physicians.	Patients, Family, or Friends.	Instructive Visiting Nurses Association.	State Board of Health.	Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, City Office.	Eudowood.	State Sanatorium.	Jewish Home for Consumptives.	Federated Charities.	Hebrew Federated Charities.	Mercy Hospital.	Johns Hopkins Hospital.	Harriet Lane Dispensary.	Phipps Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Maryland University Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Health Department Tuberculosis Dispensaries.	City Medical Agencies.	Baltimore General Dispensary.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1910.....	706	432	184	*1,729	....	41	28	97	....	155	....	....	....	....	431	107	....	80	....	218	4,208
1911.....	358	349	136	115	....	64	35	71	....	116	....	....	....	....	391	83	....	31	....	67	1,816
1912.....	251	382	159	121	115	61	28	75	....	103	....	....	....	....	418	58	27	37	....	57	1,892
1913.....	214	1328	103	75	1185	41	22	108	....	60	....	....	....	....	406	70	62	27	....	76	1,777
1914.....	157	1286	71	50	1168	27	19	156	14	59	3	1	4	5	439	39	133	12	2	59	1,704
Total.....	1,686	1,777	653	*2,090	468	234	132	507	14	493	3	1	4	5	2,085	357	222	187	2	477	11,397

\*1,617 patients transferred January 1, 1910, when Division was organized.

†The apparent decrease in number reported by physicians and increase in those reported by State Board of Health in 1913 and 1914 is due to the fact that those cases obtained from doctors who had sputum analyses made in the Laboratory have been erroneously credited to the State Board instead of to physicians. This error was discovered too late to correct the table.

*Referred for Relief and Diet.*

YEARS.	Federated Charities.		Hebrew Federated Charities.		St. Vincent de Paul Society.		Total.	
	Relief.	Diet.	Relief.	Diet.	Relief.	Diet.	Relief.	Diet.
1910.....	316	73	1	1	6	2	323	76
1911.....	238	30	5	.....	5	1	248	31
1912.....	337	55	4	.....	3	.....	344	55
1913.....	247	20	8	3	11	.....	266	23
1914.....	90	29	29	3	15	2	134	34
Total.....	1,228	207	47	7	40	5	1,315	219

*Fumigations.*

YEARS.	After Death.		After Removal to—										Total.			
			Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital.		State Sanatorium.		Eudowood.		Jewish Home for Consumptives.		Other Quarters.			Total.		
	Necessary.	Not Necessary.	Necessary.	Not Necessary.	Necessary.	Not Necessary.	Necessary.	Not Necessary.	Necessary.	Not Necessary.	Necessary.	Not Necessary.				
1910.....	1,162	32	430	68	220	13	93	3	61	4	938	.....	1,742	88	2,904	120
1911.....	1,186	106	399	52	308	13	132	4	62	1	1,110	2	2,011	72	3,197	178
1912.....	1,157	48	379	73	246	26	128	8	67	2	949	.....	1,769	109	2,926	157
1913.....	1,107	44	410	60	460	12	132	10	76	1	1,108	3	2,186	86	3,293	130
1914.....	1,110	48	383	51	573	34	143	6	83	3	1,082	1	2,264	95	3,374	143
Total.....	5,722	278	2,001	304	1,807	98	628	31	349	11	5,187	6	9,972	450	15,694	728

Necessary.

Necessary.

Not Necessary.

Necessary.

Not Necessary.

Not Necessary.

Necessary.

Not Necessary.

Necessary.

Not Necessary.

Necessary.

Not Necessary.

Necessary.

Not Necessary.

Not Necessary.

Not Necessary.

## REPORT OF THE

*Results of Instruction as to Cleaning, etc., Following Fumigations.*

YEARS.	Fumigation After Death.							Fumigation After Removal.						
	Houses Cleaned.	Houses Not Cleaned.	Houses Vacant.	Total Houses.	Bedding, etc., Burned.	Bedding, etc., Sterilized.*	Papering, Painting, and Whitewashing.	Houses Cleaned.	Houses Not Cleaned.	Houses Vacant.	Total Houses.	Bedding, etc., Burned.	Bedding, etc., Sterilized.*	Papering, Painting, and Whitewashing.
1910.....	766	280	62	1,108	461	.....	46	947	398	281	1,626	119	.....	64
1911.....	850	172	76	1,098	423	.....	107	1,068	273	302	1,643	95	.....	65
1912.....	821	198	77	1,096	418	.....	48	1,229	335	291	1,855	127	129	71
1913.....	838	141	65	1,044	402	379	59	1,527	270	258	2,055	163	213	108
1914.....	847	110	71	1,028	336	383	54	1,659	174	231	2,064	202	235	102
Total.....	4,122	901	351	5,374	2,040	1,008	314	6,430	1,450	1,363	9,243	706	577	410

\*Municipal steam sterilizer not obtained until 1912.

*Articles of Clothing, Bedding, etc., Destroyed and Sterilized.*

YEARS.	Destroyed.	Sterilized.
1909.....	*317	.....
1910.....	1,148	.....
1911.....	1,050	.....
1912.....	1,346	†1,916
1913.....	1,274	3,479
1914.....	1,368	3,848
Total.....	6,503	9,243

\*Year before Tuberculosis Nurses Division was organized.

†Year municipal sterilizing plant was put into operation.

*Patients Under Supervision Before Death.*

YEARS.	Total Number of Deaths.	Number Under Supervision.	Per Cent.
1910.....	1,234	776	62.88
1911.....	1,165	814	69.87
1912.....	1,189	856	71.91
1913.....	1,129	867	76.79
1914.....	1,145	838	73.18

*Death Rate per 1,000 Population.*

YEARS.	Total.	White.	Negro.
1909.....	2.53	1.93	5.79
1910.....	2.47	1.86	5.61
1911.....	2.38	1.76	5.79
1912.....	2.36	1.79	5.57
1913.....	2.51	1.71	5.85
1914.....	2.26	1.70	5.41

It is reasonable to suppose that the care, superficial as it must be since the work has become so heavy, that 16 nurses have been able to give the 11,795 patients under their care during these five years in the 379,178 visits has had at least some share in the slight lowering of the death rate that has taken place. If we study what some of their work has been we may be led to believe that their part in this campaign has been an important one indeed. They have found 1,686 patients and have had them diagnosed. They have sent 14,062 to dispensaries, 3,379 to sanatoria. If nurses had not been in the field to visit and re-visit until they were able to persuade these people to avail themselves of the opportunities the city and state have offered to the tuberculous, how many of them would have received their benefits? 15,556 visits were paid to arrange for fumigation after death and removal and 14,974 others were inspections following. One of the above tables shows how much co-operation they have been able to get from the householders in the way of cleaning, painting, re-papering, white-washing, etc., and in the number of articles destroyed and sterilized, without which the fumigations would have been practically valueless.

The table showing the sources from which cases have been obtained indicates clearly that the people and organizations who have availed themselves of our help have been sufficiently satisfied with the results to continue. The nurses do not find as many cases as formerly—partly because with the increase in the visiting list time for ferreting out and following up suspects has necessarily been greatly limited, and partly because the people, as the result of the nurses' instructions in former instances, now seek of their own accord their physicians or the dispensaries as soon as any symptoms appear.

That the nurses' services alone, or even aided by dispensaries only, cannot do much more than prevent an increase in the death rate is shown by those for the colored people during the last six years. Institutional care for advanced cases, decent

housing conditions and schools are essential for any success in this direction. As the mortality among the colored people is three times as great as among white the necessity for strenuous efforts in their behalf is very great. The two races are so exceedingly interdependent here that one cannot suffer without affecting the other. The white people must help to eradicate tuberculosis among the colored from selfish motives if not from humanitarian ones.

#### NEEDS.

Besides another dispensary in the northern section of the city we need an assistant dispensary physician so that the Bond Street and Light Street Dispensaries can be open oftener than twice a week. There has not been a day this year that patients, frequently many, have not had to be turned away from Bond Street and very few days when the condition has not been the same at Light Street owing to lack of time to examine them—altho the staff instead of closing the dispensary at four has worked until six and sometimes later.

The housing conditions for our Jewish, Polish (in fact all immigrants), and colored people are very bad indeed. The new sewerage system is helping greatly to abolish some of the defects. But houses built for one family cannot be made to hold many times that number—even up to ten or more—unless they are radically changed. A hydrant in the back yard, frequently frozen in winter, as the only source of water supply, is not conducive to cleanliness. Rooms without windows and houses without sunlight and with no furnace to warm and dry them will not promote or even allow good health.

All of our schools should be open-window ones at least. Probably one of the greatest benefits of our only fresh air classroom has been its effect on the other teachers and consequently on their rooms. One who had been very susceptible to colds and, as so frequently follows, greatly afraid of draughts undertook to accustom herself and her pupils grad-



ually to open windows after seeing the effect on teachers and pupils of being out of doors. The change was marked—many less colds, better general health, red cheeks, and an increase in weight. Others have followed the example until the whole school is gradually becoming an open-window one. Even more important, however, than an increase in the number of fresh air classes for sick children and open-window ones for well would be a universal adoption for all grades of Miss Miller's "Baltimore Idea."

There is constant agitation for a central hospital for advanced cases in the state—or for several of them. These will not solve the problem. Very ill patients will not go far away from home to die nor will they go to a place that has the reputation for a high death rate. It would be far less expensive to add wards for tuberculous patients to already established hospitals and these would overcome all objections that patients and friends could raise. They would be as near every one as any general hospital, the patients could go to one they knew and liked, enough people would recover and go home well from other wards of these institutions to take away the feeling that admission to them meant death, and as persons with all kinds of diseases would be admitted going there would not so markedly brand them as tuberculous.

As such an arrangement not only has been tried in other cities but has been continued and expanded there is no reason to fear that results here would be any less satisfactory. We have tuberculous patients in our hospitals at present not in separate wards but by the side of others not tuberculous who by their lowered resistance thru ill health or injury are very fit subjects for infection. Separate wards, even tho containing more tuberculous patients than are at present scattered thruout the hospitals, would be far less dangerous. During the year 49 people have been reported by 6 of our hospitals as being patients there with pulmonary tuberculosis

(these are only the ones they have remembered to report) and 81 have died in 14 of them.

We need for our colored people better schools and houses and wards for advanced cases in all general hospitals. A sanatorium for them until housing and school conditions are improved will be futile. But even such things will not achieve their greatest usefulness unless the colored people, themselves, co-operate in every way—better housekeeping in their own homes, more wisely chosen food, saner recreation, and less immorality must be attained thru their own efforts before such concrete things as houses and hospitals, no matter how abundant and adequate, can help them in any degree to escape tuberculosis. Many of them have given us this co-operation and it is this alone that has kept the death rate from going any higher, but many more must do so before any marked decrease will be shown—no matter what provision for their care the city and state will make.

One of the most glaring needs at present, and a very important one, is an institution for pregnant tuberculous women where they can remain in bed as long as required before confinement to conserve their strength sufficiently, where their babies can be born under good conditions, and where they can stay in bed or at least at rest long enough afterward to keep them from breaking down again. It does not seem to matter how well women may be, if they have had a tuberculous breakdown previously, unless the greatest precautions are taken during this period, the additional drain on their strength makes them succumb again. Then they not only are added to the list needing care but also become dangerous to their babies. It would therefore seem economy to provide a place for them which would prevent such relapses rather than to care for two ill people later in place of every one.

#### ADDITIONAL NURSES.

As has been said above, the number of patients that 16 nurses have attempted to care for this year has increased from

3,400, or an average of  $212\frac{1}{2}$ , to 3,729, or an average of 233, and the number of visits from 78,289 to 82,726. This has been accomplished only by the nurses working overtime. In December alone this amounted to 287 hours or  $35\frac{7}{8}$  days of eight hours each—an average of nearly  $2\frac{3}{4}$  days that each nurse gave the city because her patients, Baltimore citizens, required it for their own sakes and to protect the other residents of the city. A Christmas gift to the city in one month alone of  $\$6.78\frac{1}{2}$  from each nurse!

Even with this extra effort the work has not been thoro. Almost daily complaints have come in by telephone and by mail that a nurse has not seen some patient for several weeks or a month and investigations have revealed only the reason that some other patient's needs seemed more urgent and consumed the time. These will become more numerous as the number of patients under supervision increases and they are an index of the work that is being left undone. Anything in this field that is not done means that many sources of infection unchecked. As I said last year, no nurse can properly care for more than 100 patients. It is necessary to increase the staff to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times its present size to reduce the number of patients sufficiently.

Much of the nurses' time is now taken up with statistical and clerical work. As they are untrained along these lines it takes them longer than it would a trained person and the result is less for actual visiting. The amount of clerical work which must be done by the superintendent takes practically all of her time and consequently she cannot supervise the field work. This should not be the case. New nurses need careful supervision and the older ones who have lost their enthusiasm and have become discouraged require the spur that oversight gives. If there is a nurse on the staff who is ill-fitted for the work or untrustworthy, careful and constant supervision is the only thing that can detect it. Two ste-

nographers could be kept busy and the records would then be far more accurate and the nurses would be free to spend more time in the district.

#### CO-ORDINATION OF NURSING WORK.

The advisability of combining all nursing organizations, and possibly both nursing and social ones, is being so universally discussed at present that it does not seem proper to close my report without referring to it. This reorganization would mean that each worker would have to be responsible for all kinds of nursing and instruction—general and special—and probably for the social reconstruction of families as well. Therefore, each one of the many nurses needed would have to be an unusual woman indeed, be trained as a public health nurse and a social worker, and keep herself well posted along both lines of work as well as keeping up with the work itself. The splendid co-operation of all medical-social agencies in Baltimore has avoided much of the duplication we hear of in other cities but there is some even here. A reaction, however, may readily lead to the other extreme and result in one person, trained along a single line only, attempting to do so many kinds of work—each requiring special preparation—that mediocrity or even inefficiency will supplant duplication. The rural nurse is a public health nurse and social worker. Yet do not all organizations constantly speak of the necessity for raising standards in rural work and of upholding the nurse with high standards against public opinion which for the time being is interested in only one line of effort? Do the National Organization for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the one for Infant Mortality get their best results and statistics to prove their successes or failures from the overburdened rural nurse or the specially trained tuberculosis and infant mortality urban nurses in organizations which devote their entire time to but one subject? Would any one wish to remodel city medical lines to conform to those of the country

doctor—conscientious, self-sacrificing, and faithful tho he be and an absolute necessity in our national life—after having been blessed with the benefits of consultation with and treatment by specialists in their offices, in hospitals, or dispensaries?

There should be some co-ordination but not enough to give less good care to any class of patients nor (in public health work especially) poorer statistical information for use in any campaign against preventable disease. At present I feel that we need three organizations for medical-social work; one of social workers to look after family rehabilitation and personal readjustments to changed conditions, one to give nursing service at home for a moderate fee to all who wish to take advantage of it, and one to attend all families in which there is any condition that affects public health.

The first, I feel, should be a private organization or, if a public one, connected with a Bureau of Social Service as it is in Toronto, Canada, not with a Department of Charities, so that people could be kept from falling below the poverty line instead of being helped only after charity has become necessary. If the organization is private, the governmental department of charities should call upon it for investigations and information but should pay for all such work. The workers' training should be along the lines of philanthropy and social and political economy. Nurses training is unessential.

The second would be our Instructive Visiting Nurses Associations and should in no way be allied with a charitable organization, public or private. Every visit should represent a fixed fee paid into the treasury of the organization so that no one would feel that a visit from a nurse on its staff might mean an unpaid service to any one in the neighborhood and therefore hesitate to call on them. This does not mean that nursing care would be withheld from those unable to pay—only that Nursing Organizations be paid for all they do. Until we have some workable system of compulsory sickness and accident insurance, there will always be people unable to pay for

medical and nursing care. When, however, a nurse finds a family in such circumstances and unprotected by sickness insurance in a commercial company or benefit society—lodge, industrial, or otherwise—she should report the case to the private or public agency which handles all failures in family adjustment to meet the ordinary or unusual needs that arise. In this way a temporary service will not be given free without continued effort to lift the family above the same condition in the future. Is it any better to give so many dollars' worth of nursing service and instruction and then to leave the recipient than to give material relief and think that the case is closed? If there are not enough institutional beds for all acute and chronic cases unable to pay for the nursing care which they need (and there never will be) should not nursing service at home be paid for by private or public agencies just as doctors' fees, prescriptions, groceries, rent, etc. are until the family have been raised above these needs? As long as funds for free nursing come from the treasuries of Nursing Associations the stigma of charity will cling more or less closely to that service and many who need it sadly will not avail themselves of it. A far different impression will be given when it is a foregone conclusion that all nursing visits are paid for either by the family or by the social worker when she is in attendance. The social worker will then be the index of the necessity for family readjustment, financial or otherwise, and the nurse for ill health. This is not said in the slightest disparagement of the work and function of social workers. It is to the advantage of their work that all people be reached as quickly as possible who need nursing service and the instruction in hygiene that accompanies it in order to keep them from falling below the poverty lines because of ill health. People in such precarious circumstances are hyper-sensitive and will hide their need for financial assistance much longer than that for nursing care. Every legitimate means should be provided that will enable them to get it without any stigma of charity in order to pro-

duce a more rapid return to good health and the better economic condition that goes with it. If the nurses are in attendance upon these border-line cases the social workers will reach them sooner, and vice versa, thus lessening the relief necessary. In order to reach the greatest number of people by an inexpensive nursing service the fact that it is absolutely a business enterprise must be greatly emphasized. This has already been shown in papers at the annual meetings of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing by Dr. Frankel at Atlantic City and Miss Peabody at St. Louis. Hourly nursing should be combined with district nursing and instruction. Until public opinion considers ill health a community problem in the same sense that it now accepts crime and fire, this class of nursing cannot be taken over by the city or state except in connection with the Department of Charities and this would cut off many who need it greatly.

Thirdly, nursing and instruction in those diseases and conditions which are generally recognized as menaces to public health should be taken over by a protective rather than a charitable department of government so that all classes of society may receive the benefits. The fields of effort would be infant mortality, school hygiene, infectious diseases including not only the so-called contagious diseases but typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and probably all the reportable ones, cancer, and the various mental abnormalities. Here it appears quite necessary to co-ordinate nursing work. One nurse might do all of this with proper supervision—that is for each branch under the direction of one specially trained in that work watching and guiding the field nurse in all families into which this particular problem enters. The difficulties to be met in such a plan would be the fear in infant mortality work of infection from some contagious disease, the danger of cross-infections, and, last but not least, the possibility of friction and discontent arising from each nurse being responsible to several different supervisors—one for infant mortality, one for school hygiene,

one for contagious diseases, one for tuberculosis, etc. They all seem to be adjustable ones, however. The medical profession is leading the way in showing that simply by means of glass cubicles different contagious diseases can be treated in the same ward by the same nurses without cross-infection. Doctors daily go from contagious cases to new-born babes or even obstetrical work (public health nurses should under no circumstances do obstetrical work) without any evil results unless there has been gross carelessness. Caps and gowns in the hallways of homes to be put on upon entering the houses and removed before thoroly cleaning the hands in disinfectant when leaving would be sufficient safeguards and far more than many physicians deem necessary. Besides this the daily work would be planned so that well babies would be taken care of the first thing in the morning and patients with contagious diseases the last thing in the afternoon. The unpleasantness that might arise from many overseers seems the most difficult one but as that is being worked out satisfactorily in Toronto apparently even it can be successfully overcome.

It is probably in the field of public health nursing that most duplication occurs for there are so apt to be babies, school children, infectious and contagious diseases, and even mental deficiency, and cancer in one family. All of these nurses are overworked at present but with many fields of endeavor and smaller districts with no duplication of effort their burdens would probably be lessened. They would give the nursing care necessary in their work and all public health matters should be referred to them.

There may be one big objection to this co-ordination. All those boards who have had to finance private nursing organizations or to urge larger appropriations for public ones realize how difficult it is to get a sufficient amount of money for all the work even when there have been many interested, each using all its efforts and powers of persuasion and appealing at different times. Will it be easier for one set of people



to ask for many times the amount from only one source at one time? Apparently Cleveland in appealing for funds for all private charities has found a united effort best. Baltimore has sufficient faith in the example to follow it and if it proves to be well founded this objection will not be valid.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR A. MCI. JONES, R. N.,  
*Superintendent, Tuberculosis Nurses' Division.*

**Report of the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries.**

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BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,

*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

During the year of 1914 the dispensaries handled approximately the same number of cases as in the preceding year, but an analysis will, perhaps, be interesting.

Although the total number of cases examined falls a little below that of last year, the proportion of those found positive is greater.

It is somewhat difficult to say why this should be, and several reasons may be advanced, but we are certainly not far wrong in stating that in the sections where the dispensaries are located the public generally is coming to know them as a place where, if they have tuberculosis, they will get proper treatment, and if they are suffering from some other ailment they will be advised as to where they should go and how they should act; this, to bring out the fact that many of those cases who were suspicious of what treatment they would receive, overcame that feeling, and of course were benefited thereby.

The relatively small number who entered sanatoria in comparison to the number advised, only emphasizes what was stated in our report of last year, namely, the disinclination of the women for the reason that there would be no one to look after the children, and on the part of the men that there would be no one to support their families. It can be readily seen why tuberculosis is becoming more and more a problem for the sociologist.

It is a matter of gratification that increasing numbers are coming to us from the various charity organizations, from other dispensaries, sent by friends, and particularly by other physicians.

The work of 1914 has brought out more clearly, perhaps, than ever before, the need of additional facilities for handling tuberculous negroes, particularly those of the advanced stage. At present we urge and exhort them to undergo treatment. The writer hopes that the day is not far distant when, instead of having to be urged to undergo treatment, that this type of patient will, when they are told what their disease is, voluntarily ask to go to a place which will have gained a reputation amongst the colored people.

Probably this will be better understood when we state that in the case of the whites, oftentimes they come of their own volition and ask to be sent to the State Sanatorium. This, in our judgment, is not only a tribute to the State Sanatorium, but it is the one thing to be desired, for the incentive will be theirs, and a big step forward will have been made.

It is our judgment that a fourth dispensary should be started in the northern section of the city. It is true that a fair number from this part of the city come to the McCulloh Street Dispensary, but it is quite certain that this section would supply a sufficient number of patients to justify the opening of a new dispensary.

During the year a special recommendation was made for the appointment of an assistant. It might be better to consider the appointment of the assistant and the establishment of the dispensary at the same time. If we are to elaborate this work—and it is our earnest desire that in the near future the dispensaries will be on the same plane as those of the other large cities—we should certainly have another physician. One man cannot make many thorough examinations in an afternoon, and since the opening of the dispensaries in 1911 it has been the invariable rule that every new patient be examined. This

is mentioned merely for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that time is the most important factor. Just to mention one matter in which time could be saved: one physician could be examining whilst the other is treating old cases. This method, of course, is followed in most dispensaries.

It is our desire also to have fluoroscopic examinations. This also would be dependent upon the appointment of another physician.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the real help received from the Tuberculosis Nurses; their work has been thorough and their co-operation highly appreciated.

Very respectfully,

JOHN E. O. NEILL, M. D.,

*Superintendent.*



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## REPORTS OF

Chief Tenement House Inspector

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Superintendent of Fumigations and Burials

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Superintendent of City Morgue

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Inspector of Plumbing

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Registrar's Clerk

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Complaint Clerk

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Burial Permit Clerks

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Nuisance Clerk

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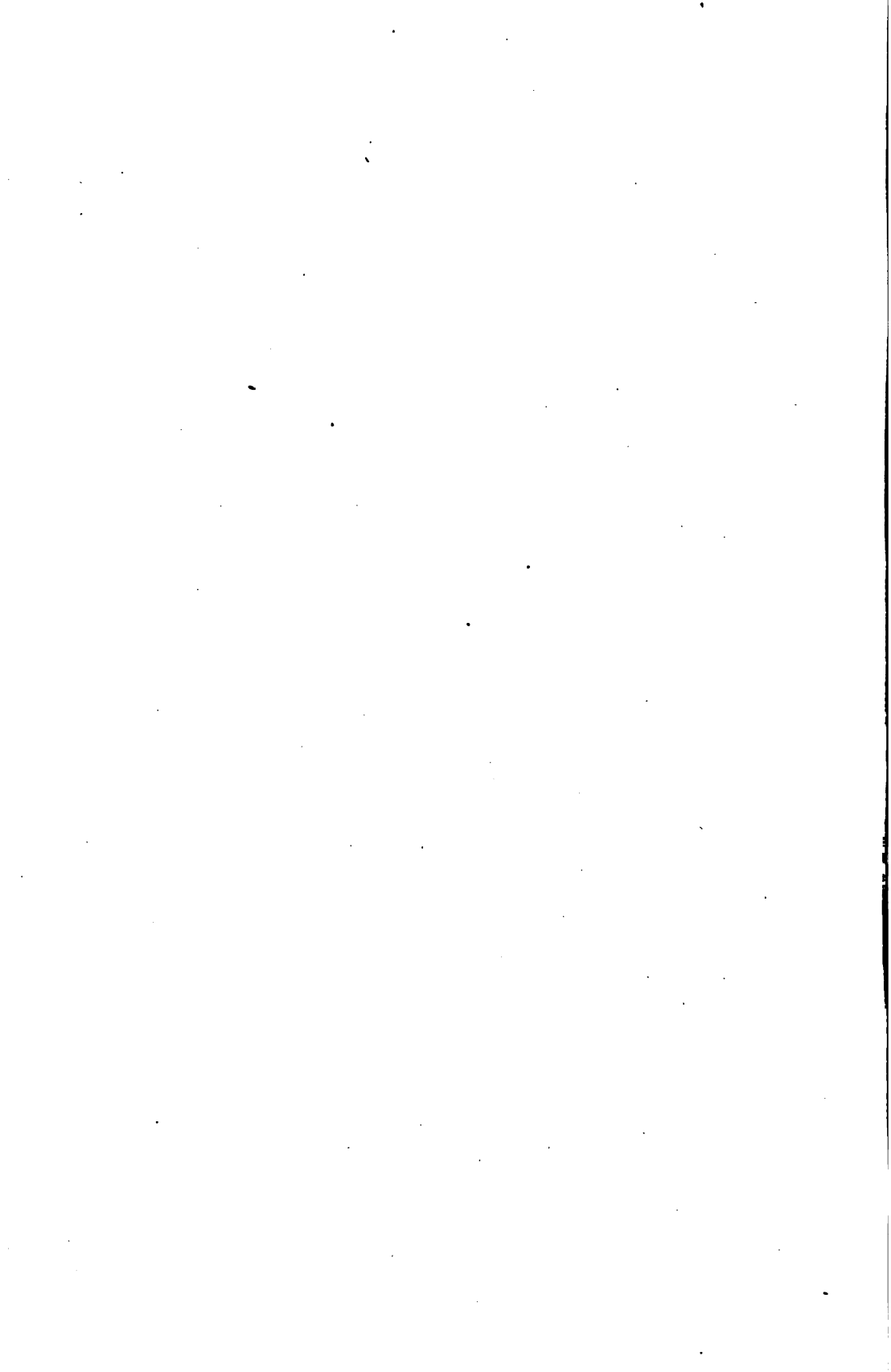
Index Clerk

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Clerk to Bureau of Vital Statistics

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**Report of Chief Tenement House Inspector.**

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1914.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

In accordance with the custom of preceding years, I beg leave to submit my annual report, as Tenement House Inspector, for the year ending December 31, 1914.

Nuisances open or pending.....	1,644
Nuisances ordered abated .....	1,340
Notices issued .....	522
Notices requested to call.....	49
Notices to tenants requesting them to keep clean.....	24
Houses inspected .....	2,441
Houses reinspected .....	4,161
Special inspections .....	595
Complaints investigated .....	160
Hoppers or frost-proof closets installed.....	892
Interior water closets installed.....	305
Bath tubs installed.....	188
Privies cleaned .....	600
Privy wells filled.....	526
Privies repaired .....	6
Water installed .....	5
Water removed from cellar.....	1
Waste pipes repaired.....	15
Water closets repaired.....	25
Walls of rooms, halls and stairways papered or whitewashed..	50
Warrants to show cause.....	10
Rubbish removed from yards and cellars.....	59



Roofs repaired .....	30
Rain leaders repaired.....	36
Yards repaired .....	3
Premises cleaned .....	12
Filthy mattresses removed .....	4
Miscellaneous repairs .....	30
Unsanitary basement vacated.....	1
Fowls removed from basement.....	1

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. SMITH, M. D.,  
*Chief Tenement House Inspector.*

## Report of Superintendent of Fumigations and Burials.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I herewith submit the report of my Division for the year 1914:

### *Fumigations Classified by Diseases.*

	1913.	1914.
Bronchitis .....	5	1
Cancer .....	23	24
Chickenpox .....	1	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis .....	3	1
Diphtheria .....	1,122	1,177
Erysipelas .....	7	14
Gangrene .....	1	....
Lagrippe .....	1	1
Measles .....	33	2
Pneumonia .....	7	6
Scarlet fever .....	948	651
Septic pharyngitis .....	....	1
Smallpox .....	42	270
Tuberculosis .....	3,161	3,148
Typhoid fever .....	40	29
Tonsilitis .....	2	4
Unknown .....	16	7
Whooping cough .....	1	1
Total.....	5,413	5,340

*Results of Fumigation.*

	1913.	1914.
Negative .....	4,860	4,330
Positive .....	319	425
Unreturned .....	186	317
No culture .....	48	268
Total.....	5,413	5,340

Diseases.	Number of Rooms Fumigated.	1913.	1914.
Diphtheria .....		2,148	2,106
Miscellaneous .....		308	242
Smallpox .....		218	767
Scarlet fever .....		1,832	1,371
Tuberculosis .....		14,953	13,909
Total.....		19,459	18,395

Statement of dead bodies turned over to the Anatomical Board by the Commissioner of Health, under Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, Chapter 163, 1882, to be used only to promote medical schools of Baltimore city, January 1 to December 31, 1914, inclusive:

	1913.	1914.
Adults .....	240	243
Between 1 and 5 years.....	25	24
Under 1 year.....	191	155
Still births .....	364	458
Total.....	820	880

Male .....	502	505
Female .....	286	321
Unknown sex .....	32	54
Total.....	820	880

White .....	310	387
Black .....	496	476
Unknown .....	14	17
Total.....	820	880

The bodies were received from the following hospitals and institutions:

	1913.	1914.
Bay View .....	115	111
Church Home and Infirmary.....	3	2
Franklin Square Hospital.....	16	6
Hebrew Hospital .....	2	...
Homeopathic Hospital .....	6	6
Johns Hopkins Hospital.....	62	81
Maryland General Hospital.....	46	29
Mercy Hospital .....	35	54
Mt. Wilson, Md.....	9	10
Miscellaneous (private homes).....	317	384
Morgue .....	74	68
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	21	11
Northwestern Police Station.....	6	12
Northeastern Police Station.....	9	5
Northern Police Station.....	4	6
Robert Garrett Hospital.....	3	1
St. Elizabeth's Home.....	29	32
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	9	16
St. Luke's Hospital.....	2	...
University Hospital .....	51	40
Union Protestant Infirmary.....	...	1
Western Police Station.....	1	4
Woman's Hospital .....	...	1
Total.....	820	880

*Disposition of Bodies.*

	1913.	1914.
Baltimore Medical College.....	9	...
Church Home and Infirmary.....	2	2
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	429	472
Franklin Square Hospital.....	1	...
Hebrew Hospital .....	3	...
Johns Hopkins Medical School.....	246	229
Maryland Medical College.....	2	1
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	2	1
University of Maryland.....	126	174
Henry B. Kolb, M. D.....	...	1
Total.....	820	880

*Total Number of Dead Bodies Handled by Health Department.*

	1913.	1914.
Buried in Potter's Field.....	55	59
Surrendered to friends for burial.....	18	10
Transferred to Anatomy Board.....	802	870
Total.....	875	939

The following were goods destroyed and sterilized:

	Destroyed.		Sterilized.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Blankets .....	32	37	350	547
Bolsters .....	59	54	384	407
Bed quilts .....	29	56	68	60
Books .....	5	3	...	3
Carpets .....	25	4	11	23
Comforts .....	105	130	291	321
Couches .....	25	17	8	...
Clothing (bundles of).....	74	73	66	93
Cushions .....	4	11	78	75
Curtains .....	2	14	11	...
Feather beds .....	23	18	190	195
Mattresses .....	522	521	296	260
Pillows .....	225	325	1,616	1,760
Portieres .....	5	4	31	4
Rugs .....	10	15	77	41
Rolls of matting.....	109	64	5	1
Sheets .....	14	14	11	21
Spreads .....	6	8	13	37
Total.....	1,274	1,368	3,479	3,848

## SMALLPOX.

The smallpox patients and suspects sent to Quarantine Hospital during the year by this Division were reported by physicians or through the Police Department. Immediately upon receiving such a report, guards were sent to the premises until our ambulance arrived to convey the patient or patients to our detention rooms, where they were fed and cared for.

After being passed upon by C. Hampson Jones, M. D., Assistant Health Commissioner, they were sent in the Department ambulance to the Quarantine tug, which carried them to the Quarantine Station. The report is as follows:

	Smallpox.		Quarantined.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
White .....	2	50	...	7
Black .....	40	275	110	76
Total.....	42	325	110	83

	Smallpox.		Quarantined.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Male .....	29	275	49	25
Female .....	13	50	61	58
Total.....	42	325	110	83

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. WOODALL OF W.,  
*Superintendent of Fumigation and Burial of Pauper Dead.*

### Report of Superintendent of City Morgue.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

The following is a report for the year 1914 of the City Morgue:

	1913.	1914.
Number of bodies received.....	380	394
White .....	230	233
Black .....	150	161
Male .....	310	318
Female .....	70	76

Ages:

From 1 to 10 years.....	42	52
From 11 to 20 years.....	45	28
From 21 to 30 years.....	58	77
From 31 to 40 years.....	88	82
From 41 to 50 years.....	79	78
From 51 to 60 years.....	34	43
From 61 to 70 years.....	24	34

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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<i>Causes of Death.</i>	1913.	1914.
Accident .....	63	50
Alcoholism .....	9	17
Apoplexy .....	20	22
Bright's disease .....	7	17
Burns .....	4	1
Congestion of lungs.....	1	...
Drowned .....	64	54
Dropsy .....	...	2
Exposure .....	1	3
Fractured skull .....	3	7
Heart disease .....	68	56
Heart failure .....	...	7
Hemorrhage .....	6	5
Heat prostration .....	...	2
Homicide .....	35	36
Meningitis .....	1*	2
Peritonitis .....	2	5
Pneumonia .....	14	15
Septicemia .....	...	1
Still birth .....	23	21
Suicide .....	26	34
Toxemia .....	11	2
Tuberculosis .....	11	28
Typhoid fever .....	2	...
Uremia .....	7	7
Unknown .....	2	...
Bodies buried by friends.....	255	265
Bodies buried by city.....	126	124
Bodies now at Morgue.....	5	5
Post-mortems held by Dr. N. G. Keirle.....	78	67
Incinerating plant, working days.....	263	284
Sterilizing plant, working days.....	240	254

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUST H. RITTMILLER,

*Superintendent of City Morgue.*



### Report of Inspector of Plumbing.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I herewith submit the annual report of the work executed by the Division of Plumbing and Drainage for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1914.

#### *Permits Issued.*

MONTHS.	Interior.	Drain.	Sanitary Sewers.	Total.
January.....	209	18	1,438	1,665
February.....	104	12	1,389	1,505
March.....	256	18	1,517	1,791
April.....	294	27	1,844	2,165
May.....	354	20	1,666	2,040
June.....	325	12	1,850	2,187
July.....	296	6	1,874	2,176
August.....	286	17	1,582	1,885
September.....	375	15	1,809	2,199
October.....	254	15	1,991	2,260
November.....	226	17	1,600	1,843
December.....	240	12	2,182	2,434
Total.....	3,219	189	20,742	24,150

*Plumbing Inspections Made by Inspectors.*

MONTHS.	Truelove.	Smith.	Cessler.	Dorsey.	Reed.	Sullivan.	Martin.	Kneise.	Keller.	Curran.	Pruitt.	Keen.	Hagan.	Forster.	Total.
January.....	383	155	311	317	317	626	389	325	.....	186	439	.....	448	340	4,236
February.....	213	162	252	324	286	425	465	299	.....	265	204	.....	300	275	3,461
March.....	253	139	286	270	122	528	500	225	.....	259	287	.....	246	210	3,325
April.....	313	138	332	338	378	501	466	333	.....	383	439	.....	340	244	4,205
May.....	629	138	498	337	477	511	615	422	.....	624	413	.....	516	527	5,707
June.....	381	212	388	315	359	431	417	313	.....	524	254	.....	350	379	4,323
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	393	396	357	383	331	455	420	264	.....	385	345	.....	276	525	3,799
September.....	227	198	241	209	251	268	356	.....	93	345	202	.....	230	508	3,128
October.....	559	364	381	452	176	482	595	.....	291	382	404	.....	316	454	4,856
November.....	268	140	363	372	301	425	432	.....	318	447	165	55	374	413	4,073
December.....	364	257	417	418	413	436	526	.....	529	395	.....	382	350	494	4,979
Total.....	4,251	2,462	4,133	4,036	3,615	5,382	5,668	2,425	1,231	4,386	3,424	437	4,178	4,971	50,597

## REPORT OF THE

*Sanitary and Drain Inspections.*

MONTHS.	Gorman.		Ebberts.		Griffith.		Total.	
	Sanitary.	Drain.	Sanitary.	Drain.	Sanitary.	Drain.	Sanitary.	Drain.
January.....	.....	.....	244	25	256	10	500	35
February.....	159	28	216	18	260	13	635	59
March.....	222	4	210	9	355	10	787	23
April.....	300	35	223	10	334	15	857	60
May.....	387	69	296	13	386	15	1,069	97
June.....	227	51	179	2	227	3	633	56
July.....	294	25	227	.....	253	9	774	34
August.....	341	41	231	1	633	1	1,205	43
September.....	140	42	215	9	368	5	723	56
October.....	230	30	151	5	220	6	601	41
November.....	415	31	205	10	256	9	876	50
December.....	344	45	235	12	319	11	898	68
Total.....	3,059	401	4,632	114	5,867	107	9,558	622

*Notices to Abate Nuisances, etc.*

MONTHS.	Notices to Abate Nuisances.	Approvals for City Engineer's Office.	Application of Drain- age for Inspector of Buildings Office.	Permissions to Enter Sewers, Minor Privileges.
January .....	69	6	68	93
February .....	79	15	57	104
March .....	135	7	77	141
April .....	68	8	87	190
May .....	100	11	98	187
June .....	40	8	86	203
July .....	124	14	73	160
August .....	50	10	69	193
September .....	68	7	53	176
October .....	57	14	46	97
November .....	78	5	26	72
December .....	85	5	24	44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1,660</b>

*Sanitary Sewers.*

Permits issued, 1911 and 1912.....	14,291
Permits issued, 1913.....	19,443
Permits issued, 1914.....	20,742
	<hr/>
Permits issued to date.....	54,476
Connections, 1911 and 1912.....	10,039
Connections, 1913.....	16,535
Connections, 1914.....	17,623
	<hr/>
Connections to date.....	44,198
	<hr/>
Under construction .....	10,278

*Number of Plumbing Fixtures Connected to City Sanitary Sewers.*

Water closets .....	48,258
Wash bowls .....	21,146
Bath tubs .....	22,539
Sinks .....	45,353
Wash trays .....	2,523
Urinals .....	959
Slop hoppers .....	517
Miscellaneous .....	1,544
	<hr/>
Total.....	142,839

*Abandoned.*

Drop privies .....	19,726
Wells ..	7,165
Old sewer connections.....	5,967
	<hr/>
Total.....	32,859

*Non-Compliance With Notices Served, etc.*

COMPLAINT.	"Summons to Show Cause" for Non-compliance With Notices Served.	Warrants.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Fines and Costs.
City sanitary sewers.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choked private sewers.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleaning and filling well or drop-privy.....	.....	6	1	5	(1) \$20 00
Plumbing, "no permit".....	.....	11	10	1	.....
	93	17	11	6	
				( 1) \$5 00	5 00
				( 4) 10 00	40 00
				( 1) 50 00	50 00
				( 4) *	6 80
				(10)	\$121 80

\*Costs only.

Number of sanitary sewers choked or defective in 1913.....	149
Number of sanitary sewers choked or defective in 1914.....	237
Total.....	386

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES I. PUTTS, JR.,

*Inspector of Plumbing.*

### Report of Registrar's Clerk.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1914.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I respectfully submit my annual report of all transcripts issued from January 1, 1914, to date, with statement of purposes for which they were required and the amount received and paid the City Comptroller each month.

TRANSCRIPTS ISSUED.	1913.	1914.
Births.....	1,408	1,087
Deaths.....	2,028	2,069
Total.....	3,436	3,156
AMOUNTS.		
January.....	\$145 50	\$123 00
February.....	142 50	111 00
March.....	131 60	118 50
April.....	105 00	102 00
May.....	101 50	100 00
June.....	107 50	96 94
July.....	88 50	113 00
August.....	99 50	78 00
September.....	111 00	77 50
October.....	97 50	84 50
November.....	88 60	89 00
December.....	103 00	78 00
Total.....	\$1,323 70	\$1,171 44

PURPOSES.	1913.	1914.
Burials.....	4	8
Employment.....	1,188	866
Foreign.....	93	60
Information.....	13	9
Insurance.....	1,587	1,664
Legal.....	275	333
Pensions.....	206	145
Records.....	28	33
Schools.....	42	37
Total.....	3,436	3,155

MONTHS.	Amounts Received.	Paid Death Transcripts.	Paid Birth Transcripts.	Free Birth Transcripts.
January .....	\$123 00	226	20	47
February .....	111 00	200	22	64
March .....	118 50	212	25	69
April .....	102 00	182	22	93
May .....	100 00	183	17	85
June .....	96 94	166	27	198
July .....	113 50	203	24	67
August .....	78 00	128	28	50
September .....	77 50	126	29	52
October .....	84 50	152	17	60
November .....	89 00	162	16	33
December .....	78 00	140	16	16
Total.....	\$1,171 94	2,080	263	834

Total number of applications for transcripts were 4,523, and of which there were no record of 1,367.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. WEDDERBURN,  
*Registrar's Clerk.*



### Report of Complaint Clerk.

---

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1914.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I respectfully submit herewith report of work done through the office of Complaint Clerk for the year ending December 31, 1914.

You will note there are two tables, one showing the total number of personal complaints, the other giving a list of those abated with the assistance of the Plumbing Division.

In addition to these two tables, there were received from the various police districts 4,952 reports containing 28,248 complaints of nuisances, from which, and including the personal complaints, there were sent out from this office by the health wardens 34,365 notices.

To classify all complaints received in this office under their respective headings would require a space entirely too large to have same arranged properly in book form. I have, therefore, given those of most frequent occurrence, while others, which are made up of various and trifling causes are placed under the heading of "Unsanitary Conditions."

The connections of numerous dwellings in the city with the new sanitary sewers during the year 1914 should naturally improve conditions considerably as far as overflowing privies, defective drainage, water in cellars and yards, etc., are con-

cerned, but at the same time it can be seen that the new system will, for the time at least, require considerable attention of this Department in the abatement of nuisances, such as choked sewers and other conditions in consequence of same.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. BOYDEN,  
*Complaint Clerk.*

## Personal Complaints.

WARDS.	Overhanging Privies.	Alleys Requiring Attention.	Water in Cellars.	Defective Drainage.	Inspection of Yards.	Defective Wells.	Inspection of Toilets.	Inspection of Cellars.	Choked Sewers.	Insufficient Toilets.	Unsanitary Conditions.	Inspection of Workshops.	Total.
First .....	15	12	23	14	4	1	9	3	3	2	22	.....	108
Second .....	14	8	19	10	12	.....	11	4	4	.....	30	.....	112
Third .....	31	10	26	9	18	1	27	7	11	3	70	6	219
Fourth .....	36	24	54	10	16	.....	26	2	8	15	85	3	279
Fifth .....	49	28	40	18	30	3	43	9	10	5	60	6	301
Sixth .....	38	42	48	12	26	2	30	5	16	.....	42	.....	261
Seventh .....	23	25	42	14	17	.....	17	7	9	.....	38	.....	192
Eighth .....	84	32	52	12	21	4	27	9	12	.....	42	.....	295
Ninth .....	41	26	29	30	12	5	16	5	7	.....	61	.....	232
Tenth .....	48	29	34	8	20	2	24	6	11	.....	32	.....	223
Eleventh .....	40	26	23	7	28	7	19	4	4	.....	27	.....	185
Twelfth .....	26	32	19	20	26	6	14	.....	6	.....	33	.....	182
Thirteenth .....	64	24	25	32	20	2	23	2	7	.....	40	.....	239
Fourteenth .....	52	28	19	15	29	3	35	4	20	.....	28	.....	233
Fifteenth .....	69	38	32	41	32	4	21	.....	14	.....	76	.....	327
Sixteenth .....	86	42	12	17	13	5	18	8	10	.....	27	.....	238
Seventeenth .....	60	18	11	6	19	2	22	2	4	1	31	.....	176
Eighteenth .....	46	15	8	4	13	3	17	2	15	.....	23	.....	146
Nineteenth .....	64	52	15	6	9	7	11	7	3	.....	32	.....	206
Twentieth .....	44	36	20	22	8	2	6	6	4	.....	46	.....	194
Twenty-first .....	32	15	16	14	7	6	11	3	2	.....	29	.....	135
Twenty-second .....	24	12	20	6	18	.....	15	5	16	2	37	.....	155
Twenty-third .....	54	27	18	16	11	1	5	4	4	.....	34	.....	172
Twenty-fourth .....	46	23	32	14	12	2	7	4	1	.....	32	.....	173
Total .....	1,086	624	637	357	430	68	454	108	199	28	977	15	4,083

*Referred to Plumbing Division.*

WARDS.	Overflowing Privies.	Alleys Requiring Attention.	Water in Cellars.	Defective Drainage.	Water in Yards.	Defective Wells.	Inspection of Toilets.	Inspection of Cellars.	Choked Sewers.	Water in Manholes.	S'w'ge Backing Into Cellars.	Unsanitary Conditions.	Total.
First.....	2	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	19
Second.....	1	1	8	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15
Third.....	...	...	30	...	3	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	47
Fourth.....	...	...	42	4	2	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	64
Fifth.....	1	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	38
Sixth.....	...	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	47
Seventh.....	...	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	39
Eighth.....	2	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	44
Ninth.....	3	...	15	2	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	3	38
Tenth.....	2	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	1	52
Eleventh.....	4	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	28
Twelfth.....	2	1	21	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	34
Thirteenth.....	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	27
Fourteenth.....	5	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	32
Fifteenth.....	1	...	30	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	3	51
Sixteenth.....	2	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	31
Seventeenth.....	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	21
Eighteenth.....	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	20
Nineteenth.....	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Twentieth.....	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
Twenty-first.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Twenty-second.....	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	34
Twenty-third.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Twenty-fourth...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total.....	35	3	429	19	10	...	7	...	206	...	...	10	719

### Report of Burial Permit Clerks.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

We hereby respectfully submit the report of the work done by the burial permit clerks for the year ending December 31, 1914.

The following table exhibits a summary of the various kinds of permits issued during the year:

MONTHS.	Burial Permits, City.	Burial Permits, Transit.	Burial Permits, Still Births.	Burial Permits, Shipping.	Burial Permits, Shipping Dup't.	Burial Permits, Disinter.	Removal Permits.	Total.
January .....	989	153	89	122	122	10	496	1,981
February .....	943	137	71	110	110	16	471	1,858
March .....	1,129	133	97	137	137	12	530	2,175
April .....	937	132	95	120	120	64	441	1,909
May .....	865	117	95	123	123	52	432	1,807
June .....	757	113	85	111	111	8	383	1,568
July .....	897	130	86	119	119	2	498	1,851
August .....	845	138	57	102	102	1	478	1,723
September .....	771	109	77	96	96	48	490	1,687
October .....	736	109	80	98	98	44	415	1,580
November .....	791	136	79	107	107	69	401	1,690
December .....	835	170	111	131	131	9	575	1,962
Total.....	10,495	1,577	1,022	1,376	1,376	335	5,610	21,791

During the year there were received from cemeteries and transportation companies 14,805 burial, disinterment and shipping permits, which have been placed in numerical order, and the same have been filed for reference.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY C. ANDREWS,  
ROBERT R. KRAUTER,  
*Burial Permit Clerks.*

### Report of Nuisance Clerk.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

The following is the report of the work done in the Nuisance Department for the year ending December 31, 1914:

MONTHS.	Permits Issued.	No. of Loads to Winan's Dump.
January .....	741	758
February .....	525	541
March .....	1,255	1,294
April .....	1,854	1,890
May .....	1,454	1,463
June .....	1,216	1,247
July .....	933	941
August .....	752	765
September .....	741	768
October .....	771	782
November .....	524	548
December .....	530	549
Total .....	11,296.	11,546

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. THOMPSON,  
*Nuisance Clerk.*

### Report of Index Clerk.

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BALTIMORE, January 1, 1915.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR;

I beg to submit the following report of work performed by the Index Clerk during the year ending December 31, 1914:

Number of deaths indexed .....	10,551
Number of births indexed .....	12,637
Number of still births indexed.....	1,026

I have also kept a record of all birth certificates, and have posted same on cards, showing what certificates have been received and the name of the doctor or midwife who have registered same.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES M. SINCLAIR,  
*Index Clerk.*



### Report of Clerk to Bureau of Vital Statistics.

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BALTIMORE, December 31, 1914.

NATHAN R. GORTER, M. D.,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

DEAR SIR:

I hereby respectfully submit for your consideration the report of the Division of which I have supervision.

All cases of infectious diseases reported have been recorded and placed on file.

Report cards of health wardens of such cases have also been placed on file for reference. Cards of physicians reporting contagious diseases to this Department have been filed in their respective wards.

Below will be found the number of cases reported from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

	1914.	1913.
Smallpox .....	325	50
Diphtheria .....	1,233	1,309
Scarlet fever .....	802	1,138
Typhoid fever .....	757	1,163
Measles .....	466	5,724
Mumps .....	602	161
Whooping cough .....	522	290
Varicella .....	788	595
Tuberculosis pulmonalis .....	1,410	1,541
Poliomyelitis .....	1	2
Cerebro spinal fever.....	3	....

The record of midwives has been kept and transcripts sent to the State Board of Health ; also a record of licenses for the purpose of boarding babies have been kept, after being reported on by the health wardens in wards where the applicant resided.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. BUSICK,

*Clerk to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.*



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